

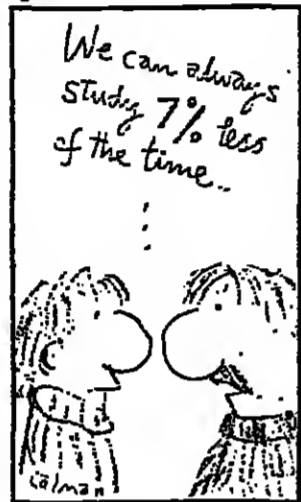
9,500 places to be axed at polytechnics

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Polytechnic directors were horrified yesterday when they saw details of proposed cuts in student numbers...

Grants Committee's decision to cut numbers to maintain quality. The advisory body claims that there is a shortfall in government funding...

The proposed cuts will be fought vigorously. Sunderland Polytechnic is angry to be losing its civil engineering department...



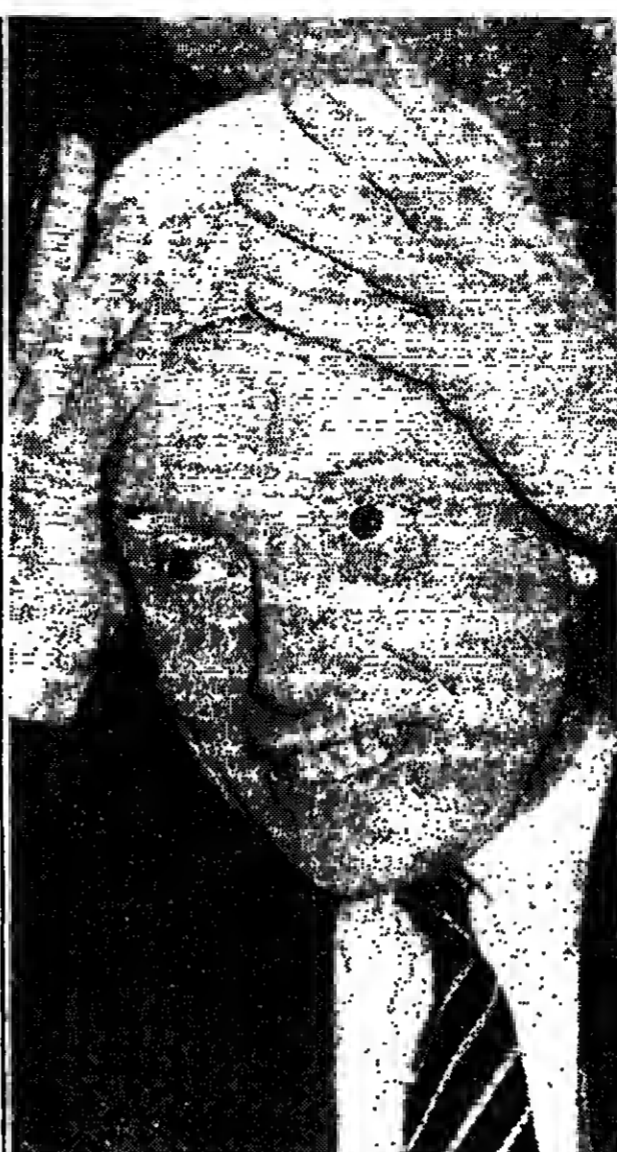
The cuts result from a decision taken by the committee of the National Advisory Body, which oversees spending in the public sector...

Sacking crisis in Israeli Cabinet

From David Bernstein Jerusalem

Israel's Labour Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, decided yesterday to dismiss the Likud Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Modai...

He made it equally plain that Likud had no intention of acquiescing in any such move. Moves were under way late yesterday to seek some sort of compromise...



Labour leader Neil Kinnock wears a Muslim cap, the topi, when visiting the Burmami Centre mosque in Fuham, yesterday. Election report, page 2

Sinclair forced to sell patents to pay debts

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, who created the British home computer market and has supplied five million computers worldwide...

the Sinclair QL, which was launched nearly two years ago, is likely to be discontinued after supplies are exhausted.

Amstrad the British hi-fi and electronics company yesterday paid Sir Clive £5 million for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell his computers throughout the world.

Sir Clive said the Amstrad deal was one option available, and was one of a number of measures designed to reorganise his company.

Stronger sterling brings lower loan rates closer

By Richard Thomson

The prospect of a drop in interest rates within the next few weeks grew yesterday as a rise in the price of oil helped sterling to strengthen against other leading currencies on world markets.

for Distillers is due to end next week. Dealers said this was taking some of the froth out of the stock market and could lead to a period of consolidation in share prices.

City experts are predicting a cut of 0.5 per cent in bank base rates - 11.5 per cent in most cases now - this spring or by early summer at the latest.

Sterling rose strongly against the US dollar, putting an around half a cent from an opening of 1.4490 before falling to 1.4515.

Tomorrow Albert's bridge



The story of two orphans and a Chicago con-man that tempted Albert Finney back to the West End

Fulham and after How the voters see the parties: a major Times survey

Policeman shot by IRA gunmen

By Richard Ford

An off-duty Ulster policeman was shot and seriously wounded in Londonderry by the Provisional IRA yesterday.

As Unionist politicians, clashed over anti-integration towards the intimidation of the Apprentice Boys outlined plans for another march in Portadown.

The attack came in the wake of the seventh night of loyalist intimidatory attacks on police homes and underlined the Royal Ulster Constabulary's position in the middle of the community and under attack from both sides.

Despite that optimism the sharp rise in share prices on the Stock Exchange over the last few weeks went into reverse yesterday with a fall of 20 points on the FT-30 share index, which closed at 1,409.9.



Mr Peres: infuriated by criticism.



Mr Modai: openly critical of Peres policies.

US 'not price dictator'

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia (UPI) - Vice-President George Bush ended a visit to Saudi Arabia yesterday with a declaration that the United States will not dictate to Saudi Arabia or other countries what the price of oil should be.

"Certainly there wasn't any common solution found," he said before leaving for Manama, Bahrain, his third stop on a four-nation tour of the Arabian peninsula.

Portfolio

There is £4,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio daily competition as there was no winner yesterday.

Portfolio Gold

Portfolio is being relaunched next Monday. New Gold Portfolio cards are being distributed through newsgagents this week.

Killer trapped

Police disguised as waiters at a Goa restaurant recaptured Charles Soharji, the killer who escaped on March 16 from a Delhi jail after his guards were drugged.

Cancer drug

Medical researchers involved in developing a new drug approved for use against ovarian cancer and small-cell tumours of the lung gathered in London yesterday to mark the launch of the drug.

Scorn for Pretoria fingerprint plan

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A reported plan by the South African Government to fingerprint the entire population as part of a scheme for standardizing identity documents has drawn criticism from all points on the political compass.

himself when he opened parliament in January to the abolition of the pass book system.

At present, only blacks are fingerprinted when they are issued with the pass book they are compelled to carry at all times and to produce when asked to do so by a policeman.

The new system of uniform identity documents is said by the Government to be a necessary part of this reform.

President Botha committed

lapsed and crashed to the ground.

Greenpeace five inside A-test site

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Five members of Greenpeace are hiding in the forbidden desert terrain of the Nevada nuclear test site in a symbolic, and certainly futile, attempt to stop the next US underground nuclear test.

today, as widely expected, insisted that the nuclear testing programme would go ahead on schedule.

by day in the rugged mountainous terrain. They are carrying protective clothing and respirators. Seven members entered restricted areas on Thursday night and two have since left with video film.

Britain's venture capital industry is by far the biggest in Europe. A Special Report explains how small businesses can raise finance for expansion. Pages 25-28

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Leaders, Overseas, etc. with corresponding page numbers.

Hospital faults total £13m

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The cost of repairing building faults in the new £4.28 million cardiac block for Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, has risen to £13.24 million - with more than £3 million still to be spent during the next 12 months.

Consultant engineers reported a number of serious design and structural faults and recommended that about 300 new piles were needed to strengthen the nine-storey building.

farther £84,000 has been set aside for "future years".

Carr faces a dilemma over Gooch dispute

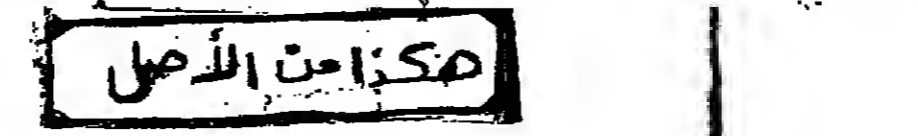
Mr Donald Carr, the secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, spent yesterday morning with Mr Tony Brown, the manager of the England team, in Port of Spain, Trinidad, discussing Gooch's reluctance to go to Antigua tomorrow.

visit, that he does not regret the circumstances in which he went to South Africa, and that although he has no intention of "seeking any similar opportunity to play cricket in South Africa", he will not undertake never to go there again.

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# Troops face call-up as prison officers vote on industrial action

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Contingency plans to use troops and open camps to hold the overflow from jails have been made by the Government as prison officers prepare to ballot tomorrow on industrial action.

Whether the Government would need to go that far depends on the vote and what action, if any, the Prison Officers' Association decides to take. Much depends on today's Whitley Council meeting, when officers will be looking for action to preserve the safety of members and humane regimes for prisoners.

The way that budgetary controls are being implemented threatens disruption and chaos, officials repeated yesterday — a warning first given in July.

One of the severest actions officers could take would be the reduction of the prison

population to the jails' official capacity of 41,198. The present population is 46,637. The first effect would be to fill police cells, which have a capacity of 5,000 for such a purpose.

POA officials yesterday refused to discuss options open to them but the choice will depend partly on the strength of the vote.

Speaking of restrictions they say that already in two prisons Sunday working has been introduced on a Friday.

But Home Office statistics show that between the financial years 1979-80 and 1985-86 the budget for the service went up by 85 per cent.

The financial provision for 1986-87 is £639 million, about 8 per cent more than planned expenditure in 1985-86. Current public expenditure plans envisage spending on the service increasing to £700 million in 1988-89.

# Sinclair computer sale ends an era

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair yesterday sold the marketing and manufacturing rights of his computers to another British company, Amstrad, in a last ditch attempt to save his ailing company.

Although Sir Clive denies that the deal is a rescue bid, he was under pressure from his principal creditors to pay off the company's debts after an extension of credit granted last year.

The Amstrad deal represents the climax of nearly 15 months of financial difficulty for Sir Clive as he fought against ferocious price cutting and substantial competition in the computer market.

It is seen as a sad irony that the man who created the British home computer market and who was knighted for his technical innovation, should fall victim to the competition he encouraged.

Renowned in the electronics industry for his imagination and design skill, Sir Clive struggled to overcome management difficulties.

A further irony is that his innovative products will now be sold by a company which has substantial management talent yet spends relatively little on research and develop-



Mr Alan Green, Amstrad managing director, making a point as Sir Clive Sinclair looks on

Board and the National Research Development Corporation, later to become the British Technology Group.

His first big success came in 1980 with the ZX80, a computer priced at less than £100 and aimed at fulfilling his dream of a computer in every home. It was replaced 15 months later with the more powerful ZX81, this time on sale for less than £70.

By Christmas 1983, the home computer market was booming throughout the world and in Britain companies such as Sinclair Research and Acorn, the makers of the BBC Microcomputer, were growing at a frightening rate.

But they had trouble meeting the colossal demands for their products. Some retailers, caught short of supplies that Christmas, were determined

not to make the same mistake twice. Over-ordering and more competition in the home computer market saw the rot set in, leaving many retailers over-stocked. By January 1985 they were forced to join the manufacturers in dramatic price cuts. In the melee, Acorn was forced to stop trading when its shares fell to 28p, slashing more than £100 million from the £136 million value placed on the company in autumn 1983 when it was floated on the unlisted securities market (USM).

By the end of the year it had been taken over by Olivetti, the Italian office automation company. The Acorn troubles had an immediate effect on Sir Clive, who postponed plans to launch his company on the USM.

By then, the City had be-

come extremely nervous about the computer business. Two years before Sir Clive had sold 10 per cent of his company for about £12 million, but the financial climate had changed.

On a cold January day last year, Sir Clive unveiled his C3 electric tricycle, supposedly the forerunner of a series of cheap urban electric cars. But the public did not like it and by the end of summer production had stopped with Hoover, the manufacturer, owed about £1.5 million.

Poor sales of the QL (Quantum Leap) computer, launched the previous year, and the flat screen television, released in September 1985, and the sluggish performance of other Sinclair products, also did not help waning confidence.

# Dounreay nuclear policy endorsed

Energy produced from fast breeder nuclear reactors would be of strategic significance to Britain, generating 50 times more power than normal reactors and the energy equivalent of billions of tons of coal.

That enthusiastic endorsement of British nuclear policy was given by Mr David Morphet, head of the Atomic Energy Division at the Department of Energy, when the Dounreay inquiry opened yesterday.

Mr Morphet, the first witness in what promises to be a long and technical argument over the siting of a European Demonstration Reprocessing Plant, made it clear the Government expected that any high-level radioactive waste remaining from the reprocessing plant would be returned to the country of origin for disposal.

The public inquiry at Thurso is into proposals by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Fuels to build a plutonium reprocessing plant at Dounreay in Caithness. Opposing are the islands' authorities in Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles, the Scottish Fisheries Federation, the Scottish National Party and a number of local environmental groups. The inquiry is expected to last several months.

He said the United Kingdom nuclear industry had unanimously recommended that the atomic energy authority and British Nuclear Fuels should bid for the European Demonstration Plant.

The other partners, France, Italy, West Germany and Belgium, still have to be convinced of the merits of siting the plant in Britain.

Mr Morphet said the Government's nuclear policy was aimed towards achieving a range of energy options with nuclear power playing an important and necessary role against finite oil and coal.

A government review of fast reactor policy had concluded "it would not be required until the early next century" which allowed more time for research.

Mr Morphet agreed that trade in plutonium was extremely sensitive and dangerous and had to be protected carefully, but the Government believed this was possible.

Asked if the Department of Energy expected that fast reactors would ever be financially viable before the next century, Mr Morphet said no one expected this, but the collaboration was to discover whether it could become viable.

# Lords approve TV, with reservations

By Sheila Beardsall

A House of Lords select committee report has cautiously backed televising of the Lords although it stopped short of recommending a permanent arrangement. That decision, it said, should be left to the whole House.

The introduction of cameras had been useful, the report concluded, but lighting arrangements were most unsatisfactory. Low-light and remote-controlled cameras should be used in any permanent set-up.

The broadcasting authorities said they wanted to continue broadcasts in spite of a fall-off in viewers since the Commons voted against allowing cameras in. They also wanted permission to televise ministerial statements repeated in the Lords, but the report recom-

# Customs seek drug 'hotline'

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

Customs investigators yesterday launched a national "hotline" confidential telephone scheme to persuade the public to pass on information about drug smuggling.

A special leaflet has been prepared for distribution through Customs offices, Post Offices and other public places. The leaflet warns people they should report:

- Boats transferring cargo at sea or any activity with boats in isolated places or at odd hours;
- Light aircraft at unofficial airfields especially where cargo is seen being handled;
- Vehicles transferring loads in suspicious circumstances.

Model	Year	Price £
ZX80	Jan 80	£99.95
ZX81	Mar 81	£68.95
	mid 82	£39.95
Spectrum (16k)	Apr 82	£99.95
Spectrum (48k)	Apr 82	£129.95
Spectrum Plus	Oct 84	£179.95
	Feb 85	£129.95
QL (Quantum Leap)	Jan 84	£99.00
	Sep 85	£69.95
Spectrum 128	Feb 86	£179.99

# Fulham pair fight for second place

By Richard Evans Lobby Reporter

The Fulham by-election descended into verbal warfare yesterday between the Alliance and Conservative candidates — over who will finish in third place.

While both Mr Roger Liddle and Mr Matthew Carrington are yet to formally admit they cannot win this Thursday's contest, the daily propaganda battle now looks aimed at gaining second spot behind Mr Nick Raynsford, the Labour candidate who

holds a runaway lead in the polls.

Cabinet ministers and Alliance chiefs know that second place would represent a creditable performance, while third spot would be an electoral disaster.

Mr Carrington, the Conservative candidate, delivered the first blow yesterday by claiming that the collapse of the SDP campaign in Fulham left them fighting for third place.

Mr Carrington complained about the SDP's by-election techniques and pointed specif-

ically to a newspaper produced by the party which he said deliberately looked like another of the freshets circulated in the constituency.

In the latest leaflet to be pushed through the letter-boxes of Fulham's long-suffering electors, Mr Carrington says: "If no newspaper will support you, print your own — distribute it, but don't tell anyone it's from the SDP — pretend it's independent and pretend that the SDP have a chance of winning."

He says the SDP are

engaged in false claims to try to mislead the public.

Mr Liddle hit back by claiming that Mr Carrington was not only an invisible candidate but over the weekend his campaign had become invisible as well.

He produced the party's latest canvassing returns which showed Labour in the lead with 37.6 per cent, Alliance with 32.1 per cent and the Conservatives with 29.3 per cent.

General election: M. Stevens (C) 18,204; A. Powell (Lab) 13,515; D. Gifford (All) 7,104; Miss J. Gledhill (SDP) 3,771; R. Pearce (INP) 252; J. Keats (Ind) 1,102; C. Mat. 4,789.

# Turning sewage into water for drinking

Water may be pumped into reservoirs from an east London sewage works to meet increasing demand for water in the 1990s. The Thames Water Authority said yesterday. The plan is one of several being considered.

Mr John Sexton, TWA's water resources manager, said: "It is not unusual for people to drink dilute sewage, but it is always at the right level of treatment." He explained that the Deephams sewage treatment works at Edmonton had been chosen as the first possible candidate for a direct connection to a reservoir.

Mr Sexton said it was incorrect to state that most London drinking water had been through several people before reaching the consumer.

# Customs seek drug 'hotline'

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- Boats transferring cargo at sea or any activity with boats in isolated places or at odd hours;
- Light aircraft at unofficial airfields especially where cargo is seen being handled;
- Vehicles transferring loads in suspicious circumstances.

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Distillers share price worth	705 p
Guinness best and final offer worth	766 p
Guinness higher by	+ 61 p

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The advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited and The British Linen Bank Ltd on behalf of Guinness PLC. The Directors of Guinness PLC are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief this information is true and correct and is given in accordance with the facts. The Directors of Guinness PLC accept responsibility accordingly.

The value of Guinness offer depends on its share price. The above offer value is for Guinness Offer, assuming acceptance in full by all Distillers shareholders of the Convertible Preference Shares and their realisation proceeds. The value of the Guinness Convertible Preference Shares, based on the middle market value from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List on 7th April 1986. The Offer value also assumes an estimate by Wood Mackenzie & Co. Limited and Cazenove & Co. of the value, based on the relevant ordinary share price of the Convertible Preference Shares of Guinness. The value of Guinness is estimated because they are not presently quoted.

# Screen can defeat radar

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

A top secret, lightweight material which can make ships and aircraft almost invisible to enemy radar has been developed by scientists working for the British company, Plessey.

The material, named ADRAM, which stands for advanced radar absorbent material, is claimed to be about one-third the weight of other materials used to defeat radar by reducing the "radar signature" of ships or aircraft by up to 95 per cent.

That provides protection against missiles which locate their target by radar. Applied to cars it would make it more difficult for police radar speed traps to operate.

ADRAM has been developed by Plessey Microwave Materials at Towcester, Northamptonshire. Mr Nigel Bennett, marketing manager, said that about a dozen countries were showing interest.

Plessey also announced that another of its companies, Plessey Avionics, based at Havant, had received an initial order from the Royal Air Force for a device aimed at reducing the risk of aircraft being shot down by their own side.

Military aircraft carry electronic identification systems to prevent that happening, but now the RAF is to install at all its airfields in Britain and abroad a Plessey Automatic Launch Test facility, which will automatically check that an aircraft's identification equipment is functioning properly when it takes off.

# Libyan case man is cleared

A businessman was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of plotting to smuggle a Libyan fugitive a drugs trial out of Britain.

A jury found Geoffrey Shiner, aged 48, of Laburnum Cottage, Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire, not guilty of conspiracy to pervert the course of justice by arranging for Muhammad Shehli, believed to be a distant relative of the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, to flee from Britain in a private plane on August 2, 1984.

Another businessman, Anthony Gill, pleaded guilty and is expected to be sentenced tomorrow.

Shelli, aged 43, was facing trial at Croydon Crown Court charged with possessing cannabis and cocaine.

On the day he was due to stand trial, August 6, 1984, he had been in Tripoli for nearly a week, Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution, said.

It was said Shiner asked his co-defendant, Gill, to help with Shelli's escape.

Gill, aged 50, of Farfield Road, Great Tye, Essex, arranged the escape and flew with Shelli from Leaveness airport, Watford.

Shiner admitted he knew Shelli and that he was due for trial. But he denied having anything to do with the plot or making any suggestion to Gill.

He said £7,000 he transferred from a Guernsey account into Gill's bank at Braintree, Essex, was "once and for all" payment for Shelli, who had been pestering him for money to pay his legal costs.

# Kinnock rejects Murdoch offer

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

News International's attempt to settle the Wapping dispute by offering print unions a fully operational newspaper and publishing plant was not adequate, Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday.

It would bear serious consideration only if it was part of a wider settlement package, the Labour leader said.

Mr Kinnock, who was questioned about the Wapping dispute at a Fulham by-election press conference, echoed the view of print union leaders that Mr Rupert Murdoch's offer of handing over the printing works at Gray's Inn Road, where *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* were formerly produced, was "intriguing".

He said: "My view is that his offer of the plant in Gray's Inn Road, lock, stock and computer is not an adequate alternative to the resolution of the cause of the dispute which is the loss of employment without compensation for upwards of 5,000 former employees of News International.

"It is not until these issues of work and of compensation are satisfactorily resolved that there can be any real prospect of progress on the question of the plant in Gray's Inn Road.

"If it is part of a wider settlement package then it will bear serious consideration. If it is the total package then it is very difficult to see how anybody could progress on that basis.

"Ten policemen were injured, two seriously, in clashes with pickets outside the Wapping plant in east London on Sunday. There were clashes throughout the night after mounted police with shields were brought in to break up the demonstrators.

About 5,000 demonstrators had marched to Wapping from a Trafalgar Square rally in support of 5,500 dismissed print workers.

# Player banned

David Bishop, the Wales and Pontypool rugby player, was banned from driving for a year and fined £125 by Cardiff magistrates yesterday after he admitted driving with excess alcohol and failing to comply with a traffic sign.

Twenty people were arrested and 17 charged, mainly for public order offences, at a Scotland Yard said they would appear at Thames Magistrates' Court on April 15 and 22.

News International said yesterday that in spite of Sunday's demonstration, a full print of *The Times* and *The Sun* was achieved and distribution was carried out normally to all parts of the country.

Leading article.

# Healey backs defence policy, Kinnock says

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock insisted yesterday that he and Mr Denis Healey agreed over Labour's defence policy — including the decommissioning of Polaris.

He said critics who played up supposed differences between himself and Labour's veteran foreign affairs spokesman were "mischievous makers".

Mr Healey has recently questioned Labour's pledge to

scrap unilaterally Polaris, Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, but the Labour leader said attention had not been paid to "detailed words or the meaning of the words".

Earlier Mr Kinnock had shrugged off criticisms allegedly made against him by Mr Healey in an interview with *La Stampa*, the Italian newspaper.

Geoffrey Smith, page 5

You need to know WHO'S WHO 1986

Handwritten text in a box: "لا بد ان يكون"

# Leading role by British research groups in new anti-cancer drug

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Leading medical research groups in Britain have been instrumental in developing an anti-cancer drug, which was launched yesterday.

The Committee on Safety of Medicines has approved the compound for the treatment of ovarian cancer and small-cell tumours of the lung.

There are 5,000 ovarian cancers that could be treated a year in Britain, and small-cell tumours comprise more than 20 per cent of the malignant lung conditions.

The compound is carboplatin. Its proprietary name is Paraplatin, and it is being produced by the Bristol-Myers company.

The research groups gathered at a scientific meeting in London yesterday to mark the general launch of the compound.

The meeting was called the British Transition Conference, because the fundamental chemistry and the clinical trials were conducted in Britain, through the Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey.

Clinical trials are continuing against other tumours, including testicular, head and neck and uterine cancers.

The new compound belongs

to a group of substances based on platinum which will kill cells by attacking the DNA in the nucleus. Cisplatin, the first of the family of substances, raised hopes more than 15 years ago about the prospects of effective chemotherapy for destroying tumours.

But treatment with cisplatin had the problems which all attempts at chemotherapy to kill cells had met before. Healthy cells were also disrupted, and the dose given was a trade-off between the effectiveness in destroying malignant cells and the severity of the side-effects.

With cisplatin, in addition to nausea and vomiting, the drug could induce kidney damage, a loss of hearing and other damage of the nervous system. When low doses were used to minimize side-effects, the usefulness diminished sharply. But it is widely used.

Professor Ken Harrap told yesterday's meeting: "Our pre-clinical studies show Paraplatin to be devoid of the side-effects of cisplatin."

The explanation is believed to lie in the way the molecule of the new substance locks more firmly on to the DNA in the nucleus of cancer cells than other agents. This means

lower doses are needed to kill the cells, which have a higher sensitivity to the drug than to other agents.

Professor Harrap, head of biochemical pharmacology, at the Institute of Cancer Research, working with Dr Mike Cleare, from the Johnson Matthey Research Centre, at Reading, is screening possible relatives of cisplatin. During the past 10 years they have examined the activity of 25 compounds with anti-cancer activity.

The list was reduced to eight which went through extensive pharmacological trials before narrowing the field to carboplatin.

The lack of toxicity and the higher sensitivity of malignant cells to carboplatin were described by Dr Eve Wiltshaw, consultant medical oncologist at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, on treating ovarian cancers.

She says it cannot be substituted for cisplatin in all cases. But it has shown no kidney damage, no instances of hearing loss or other report of impairment of the nervous system, and less nausea and vomiting.



Prince Edward, aged 22, arriving at Bridgwood Technical College yesterday, his first day of public engagements.

# Computer drive to modernize law courts

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A plan for bringing computers into civil and criminal courts over the next decade to help administrators and assist lawyers and judges prepare cases and judgments has been launched by the Lord Chancellor's Department.

Sir Derek Oulton, QC, permanent secretary, said computers were essential because of the "growing workload in the courts".

Computers were already being used for monitoring cases in the Court of Appeal's civil division, for record-keeping on judicial appointments and for an index of petitions lodged in the companies' court.

During the next 10 years computers will be introduced to the criminal appeals office, the principal registry of the family division and in the running of the legal aid scheme.

Ways in which computers could be of help to judges were more difficult to define precisely, Sir Derek said. They could help to validate a case, perhaps, on the basis of precedent, possibly using a legal data retrieval system.

Computer systems may be able to guide lawyers and laymen through the most complex legal procedures, he said.

For county courts, the department plans to create a claims registry which will concentrate on keeping default summonses at large computer installations. They will be linked to terminals in the courts.

In crown courts, experimental projects to computerize administration are taking place in Inner London sessions, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby.

There are 15 other experiments in action, which are to be reproduced on a large scale in the county courts.

A committee has been set up under Lord Justice Neill, including representatives from the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department and the legal profession, to monitor developments.

Solicitors are installing computers in record numbers this year, according to a leading computer supplier. Sales in the first quarter of this year have ended with record orders estimated at £250,000, AIMS, of Hull, reports.

# Inquest adjourned on fire death at Hampton Court

By Robin Young

The banqueting and reception room of St James's Palace was temporarily transformed into a coroner's court yesterday when Lt-Col George McEwan, coroner of the Queen's Household, opened the inquest on Lady Gale, who died in the fire at Hampton Court.

The hearing, held beneath oil paintings of historic battles, lasted six minutes. The coroner heard that Lady Gale, a widow aged 76, was known to have been in her room the night before the fire and to have been missing afterwards.

The body, with no recognizable mark or feature remaining, was on the floor of her badly damaged bedroom, near where her bed had been. The security system at Hampton Court meant no other person could have been in the room without the staff's knowledge.

Dental tests had shown a strong similarity with Lady Gale's dental records, although further tests would be needed to demonstrate conclusively that the body was hers.

Det Chief Insp Carol Scard, who was in charge of inquiries at Hampton Court, said she was satisfied that no one else was involved in Lady Gale's death.

The coroner said that he was fully satisfied that the body was that of Lady Gale, and that she had died as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning. He adjourned the inquest pending further police and fire authority inquiries, and authorized arrangements to be made for Lady Gale's funeral.

This is the first inquest to have been held by the coroner of the Royal Household, whose jurisdiction covers royal palaces and parks, since 1979 when a former nurse died of an overdose in Windsor Great Park.

Hampton Court Palace was reopened to the public yesterday afternoon, a week after the fire which gutted upper rooms in the south wing.

# Dog costs his owner fines

By Frances Gibb

Thomas Saunt, aged 46, a showman, yesterday admitted failing to clear up his pet Alesian's mess in the first case of its kind in Kent.

The Government has designated Rochester as a pilot area for trying out new regulations to outlaw dog fouling.

Saunt and his family spent the winter on Strood fair-ground site.

In a letter to the court he explained that his daughter, aged seven, let the dog off its chain at the site. He added that she must have forgotten to put it back on the chain and it followed her to school.

Medway magistrates fined Saunt £25 for letting his dog foul the path in Martins Road, Strood; £20 for letting it out without a collar, and £15 for each of three charges of letting a dog on to a road without a lead.

They also ordered him to pay £10 costs.

# Husband cut car's brake pipe

By Frances Gibb

A rejected husband who cut the brake pipe of his rival's car after scratching the words "You're dead" across the paintwork has been given a suspended jail sentence.

Coffin Gill, aged 30, a British Airways engineer, was devastated by the loss of his wife, Shirley, to Mr David Thomas, a taxi driver, in late 1984. Mr John Perry, for the defence, told Oxford Crown Court yesterday.

He became extremely depressed and one night in February last year called at the house in Pits Road, Slough, where Mr Thomas lived with Mrs Gill, and damaged the car.

Next morning Mrs Gill tried to drive the car to her parents' home and found the brakes were not working.

Gill told detectives: "I'm sorry, I've been like this since Shirley left."

He admitted damaging the car with intent to endanger life and was sentenced to a year's jail, suspended for two years.

# Granada invests in satellite

By David Hewson  
Arts Correspondent

Granada has taken a 20 per cent stake in an American satellite television project for \$3 million (£2.25 million) with the hope of broadcasting its programmes throughout America.

It will buy a fifth interest in USTV which is to operate two satellite transponders supplying programmes to more than 700 US television stations.

Mr Alex Bernstein, the Granada group chairman, said: "While the television franchise remains our first priority, we are expanding our production capacity for world satellite markets and at the same time investing in Europe and the USA."

# Badger controls to be eased

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced immediate changes in its badger control policy, after a critical report of its effectiveness in eliminating bovine tuberculosis.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said that action against badgers would in future be considerably more limited and would be confined to farms or parts of farms where the tuberculosis outbreak could be directly attributable to badgers.

The report, prepared for the ministry by an independent working group under Professor George Dunnet, of Aberdeen University, concludes that the complete and permanent eradication of the disease in badgers, and hence in cattle, is unattainable.

The objective of any policy therefore should be to limit the transmission by dealing with identifiable and avoidable risks, quickly and effectively at a reasonable cost.

Professor Dunnet said yesterday that he and his colleagues believed that it was no longer sustainable to proceed with the policy of killing badgers indiscriminately in order to obtain a "clean ring" within which there was no infection.

The report states that there is no evidence to suggest that the present strategy is a threat to the badger population as a whole, but there will obviously be temporary effects on local populations. Infection in badgers is probably widely, but sparsely and unevenly distributed.

The option of ceasing any form of badger control was considered, given that the success of the present strategy was unconvincing.

In time this might become the best policy to follow, but at present there could be no confidence that, if badger control ceased completely, there would not be an unacceptable increase in the number of herd infections.

The report is likely to cause controversy by suggesting that there is no scientific justification for continuing the practice of releasing lactating female badgers, even where they are found to be infected. Lactating females may well transmit the disease to their cubs through their very close relationship, it says.

Professor Dunnet said that it was very unfortunate that there had been distorted reports in the press, alleging that pressures had been put upon him and his colleagues. It was absolutely untrue, he said.

# More TV on Tube to fight crime

By Frances Gibb

London Underground is to intensify its fight on crime with a £750,000 order for closed-circuit television on 37 more of its stations.

The Underground, which recently approved a 25 per cent increase in police manpower, is to take another initiative by inviting public views on passenger security and safety.

The consultation exercise will be linked with the Government's own study of crime on the system.

At present 71 of the Underground's 240 stations have closed-circuit television on the platforms, and another 20 stations, in addition to the new order of 37, are to have it fitted.

# Woman jockey found dead

By Tim Jones

Mrs Sue Horton, aged 43, a former point-to-point champion, has been found dead in her car.

Her body was discovered by her estranged husband, Mr David Horton, and their son, aged seven, on Saturday night. Beside her was her pet dog which also died in the car at her home in Littleton Drew, near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Mrs Horton, a flamboyant figure, had enjoyed hunting with Princess Anne and the Prince of Wales. She liked fast cars and had raced at Brands Hatch.

She became nationally known in the 1970s when, as Sue Aston, she was the Champion Ladies National Hunt Jockey four times in succession.

In 1976, using the Sex



Mrs Horton, who was four times champion Discrimination Act, she won her long battle with the Jockey Club to become the first woman to be granted the right

to compete on equal terms with men as a National Hunt jockey.

Supt Ted Evans, of Chippenham police, said: "The son saw his mother in the car and thought she was sleeping. He went out for the afternoon with his father and returned later and they realized she was dead."

He added: "Mr and Mrs Horton were separated and lived apart and Mr Horton had custody of the child. Mrs Horton was last heard of alive on Friday of last week. Her death is not suspicious."

Mrs Horton, who had been previously married, suffered serious spine injuries in a bad fall in 1978, but returned a year later to continue on the point-to-point circuit.

The coroner has been informed of her death.

# Call for housing in Green Belt

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

Green Belt land around London should be made available for house building in an attempt to close the ever-widening gap between house prices in the North and South, according to the Halifax Building Society.

But that is only a short-term answer to the problem, the Halifax says in its latest report on the housing market. In the longer run transferring government departments and company headquarters to other parts of the country might help to narrow the gap.

"Unfortunately economic, political and market trends all seem to be acting in the opposite direction at present."

Considering the question of whether the country can afford the Green Belt area around London, the report comments: "The determining factor of house prices is the availability of houses compared to demand, hence it is only by reducing the relative shortage of houses in the South that the house price gap can be narrowed."

The survey by the Halifax shows that house prices in London increased by 19.5 per cent in the past year, and that the average detached home in the capital now costs £115,000.

House prices generally are rising much faster than inflation, and in the past year the average UK house price has increased by 9.7 per cent to reach £35,034. With mortgage demand surging ahead, prices are forecast to rise by about 10 per cent this year. The Halifax, Britain's biggest building society, alone completed 490 million of mortgage loans on the day before the Easter holiday.

But the increases hid an enormous regional difference. In the last quarter, house prices in greater London increased by nearly three times the national average. In all the northern and midland regions they rose by less than the national average figure of 1.5 per cent.

The figures show that in the first quarter of the year house prices increased by 4.1 per cent in London, 3.7 per cent in East Anglia, 2.6 per cent in the South-east, 1.8 per cent in the South-west, and 1.3 per cent in the North-west.

All other regions showed rises of between 0.3 per cent and 0.8 per cent, apart from falls recorded in Wales (down 1.1 per cent) and Scotland (down 1.8 per cent).

# Hitches delay Rover launch

By Clifford Wehh  
Motoring Correspondent

The launch of the new Rover executive saloon is being delayed for last-minute modifications resulting from almost daily track testing by Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman and chief executive of Austin Rover.

Staff at the company's Gaydon proving ground, near Stratford upon Avon, report that he is at the wheel of pre-production models before many of them report for work in the morning and frequently stays on for night driving sessions.

Senior colleagues are also taking part in an unprecedented number of "ride and drive" exercises on the track and on public roads in the more remote parts of Britain.

A source close to Mr Musgrove said: "He is absolutely determined that the new car will not suffer from the initial shortcomings of its predecessors. A few more months or even weeks testing would have given them a much better start in life."

"The problem is that in the last five years we have launched an unprecedented

number of entirely new models which stretched our engineering resources to the limit. Now that pressure has eased in time to concentrate more people and resources on the new Rover."

Officially Austin Rover does not admit that the new car, which will be produced jointly with Honda Japan, is being delayed. A company spokesman said: "We always aim for a target 'window' of a few weeks rather than a specific day. The actual launch date will almost certainly be fixed within the next 10 days."

The most favoured date is mid-July.

The new Rover is being seen within the company and Whitehall as the "make or break" crossroads for the loss-making state-controlled car maker. It is aimed squarely at

the most profitable sector of the market and carries Austin Rover's hopes of returning to the huge American market next year.

It will be produced simultaneously by Honda in Japan and Austin Rover at its Oxford plant, near Oxford, with a range of British and Japanese engines.

Honda's own version called the Legend has been on sale in Japan for several months and is just reaching American showrooms.

Senior and middle managers from Austin Rover's headquarters at Coventry are being forced to undertake one month's "national service". That is their own description of secondment to Longbridge and Cowley armed with extraordinary powers to tackle quality problems at source.



The Rover 625, which is undergoing the most rigorous tests.

# Austin Rover in sales come-back

New car registration figures for March issued last night show that Austin Rover sales are making a steady recovery from the battering they took in February when customer confidence was effected by the possibility of a Ford takeover.

For the first time in three years increased showroom traffic last month provided the state-controlled company with a better first quarter than

General Motors (Vauxhall/Opel). Austin Rover registered 28,336 cars in March giving it a 16.5 per cent share of the market compared with GM's 24,108 (14 per cent). From January in March it sold 1,200 cars more than the American group. Ford continues to be the car market leader with 44,891 (26.1 per cent) in March.

Figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that both Ford and GM increased the proportion of cars from their British factories at the expense of imports.

With total registrations of 499,000 cars already this year, only 4,000 down on the same period last year, industry forecasters believe that 1986 year-end sales could match last year's record of 1.83 million

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# Spanish government may get Goya portrait before Christie's sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Goya's portrait of the Marquessa de Santa Cruz, potentially the most expensive painting ever sold, may go to the Spanish government before its scheduled auction at Christie's on Friday.

The Spanish government has claimed that documents covering the painting's export from Spain are illegal and it is seeking a High Court declaration on their validity.

An application by Christie's and the family trust of Lord Wimborne, principal owner of the painting, to stop the action on the grounds that it lies outside the jurisdiction of the English courts was dismissed two weeks ago. They are appealing against the decision.

The purchase price has not been disclosed but the valuation on the Spanish export licence is given as 164.5 million pesetas, or about £750,000.

The large painting of the marquessa, wreathed in vine leaves and lying on a day bed with a lyre in her hand, is listed as the final lot in Christie's main spring sale of Old Master paintings.

Condition three of the sale catalogue warns potential buyers: "The seller will transfer to the buyer only such title as the seller may have in the lot. The seller is Overseas Art Investment Ltd, a company principally owned by one of Lord Wimborne's family trusts and in which there are other minority interests."

"Claims have been made by the government of Spain concerning the circumstances in which the painting left Spain and, in particular, they have alleged illegal export."

Christie's give no independent warranty.

A further catalogue item relating to the sale states: "The respective rights and obligations of the parties in respect to the Conditions of Sale shall be governed and interpreted by English law and the buyer hereby submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts."

The world's richest museums were expected to join in the bidding for the portrait, which was expected to pass the previous auction record of £8.1 million.

In the confused legal circumstances, the probability of a museum coming forward which is prepared to risk millions on buying the painting is considered slim. It would inherit the legal difficulties with the Spanish government.

Private collectors or dealers might be prepared to gamble a smaller price on their ability to solve the legal problems. But that would happen only if Lord Wimborne's family trust was prepared to accept a below-market price.

The painting is on exhibition this week in Christie's high-security viewing gallery in the West End, London. Sale room, page 18



Detective Sergeant John Allport, of Hammersmith, in training for the London Marathon on April 20 wearing an athletic Bow Street Runner uniform (Photograph: John Voos).

# Princess to open fertility clinic

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

A new medical centre which aims to discover the cause of infertility in both men and women is being opened by the Princess of Wales today.

The Princess is patron of the Birthright charity, which has given a £500,000 grant to help fund the work of the unit, the Harris-Birbright research centre for reproductive medicine, at the Jessop Hospital for Women in Sheffield.

Couples who are unable to have children represent the biggest group, about 27 per cent, of all sufferers of infertility in Britain.

Professor Ian Cooke, the senior gynaecologist leading research at the unit, said yesterday: "We hope to be able to lower this sad statistic through our work in the next five years."

The centre will offer more hope of conception particularly among older women who, Professor Cooke said, were invariably excluded from treatment at other units.

"Many in vitro fertilization clinics will not even look at women over the age of 35 because they believe the prospects for them are so poor."

"However, we feel we can do something to help such women, and even those over the age of 40."

Spectrum, page 13

# Peer 'appalled at chaos' on vessel in tall ships race

There was "considerable chaos" aboard the sailing barque Marques not long before it sank with the loss of 19 lives during the 1984 Tall Ships Race, a public inquiry was told yesterday.

Lord Napier and Ettrick, who visited the ship in Bermuda on the day before the start of the second leg of the race to Halifax, Nova Scotia, said: "I was appalled at the general condition of what appeared to me to be, and I would go so far as to say, the unseaworthiness of this vessel."

The 72-year-old, 85-ton, three-masted square rigger sank in 45 seconds on July 3, 1984, on the northern edge of the Bermuda Triangle after she was blown on her side in a sudden violent squall. Four Britons were among the dead and there were nine survivors.

The public investigation into the sinking opened in Plymouth on October 14 last year before Mr Richard Stone, QC, the Wreck Commissioner. It was adjourned eight weeks later. It resumed in London yesterday.

Lord Napier, who was a guest of Lord Dunsross, Governor of Bermuda, when they visited the Marques, said his impression was one of "quite considerable chaos" aboard the ship. He said the captain was surrounded by paperwork, and had told them he was trying to complete it but did not understand some of the forms.

Lord Napier said he gained the impression that the well of the ship was wide open and that there were no proper hatches. He said he had told the Governor on disembarking: "My goodness me, I would not wish to go to sea in that."

Lord Dunsross had commented in jest: "No, I don't think we shall see her again."

Lord Napier said he was instrumental in getting a public inquiry into the sinking. He had raised the matter in the House of Lords after reading an article in *The Sunday Times* last summer by the mother of Ben Bryant, of Kentish Town, north-west London, who died in the disaster.

The other Britons who died were Mr Peter Messer-Bennetts, aged 20, of Wadebridge, Cornwall; Miss Gillian Shaughnessy, aged 24, ship's cook, of West Brompton, south-west London; and Mr Ian Brims, aged 48, a journalist and father of three who worked in Toronto, Canada, after moving from Hove, East Sussex.

The Marques appeared in television series including *The Onedin Line*, *The Voyage of Charles Darwin*, and *Poldark*. The inquiry continues today.

# Most men admit wrong

A new crime survey shows that 89 per cent of men under 35 admit to some criminal act, but the offences are minor.

The NOP survey also shows that most believe in community service programmes for criminals rather than prison, and 70 per cent chose giving

police more stop and search powers as their least-favoured option to improve policing.

The survey discovered that the number of people who had been victims of crime was low. Two per hundred had suffered sexual assaults and one per hundred had been mugged.

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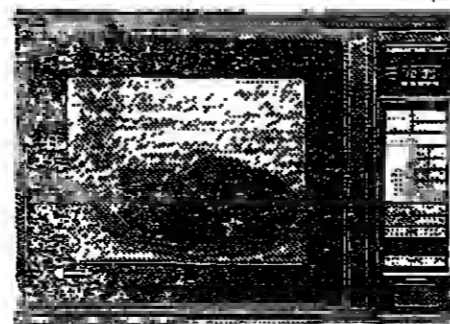
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# PARLIAMENT APRIL 7 1986

# Britain failing to exploit sea fully

## HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain was neglecting the resources of the sea, Lord Gregson (Lab) said when he opened a debate in the House of Lords on the report of the science and technology committee on marine science and technology.

The sea would become more and more important as a source of energy, food and raw materials, he said, yet knowledge of the sea and the sea bed was incomplete and sometimes nonexistent.

It is unbelievable (he said) that our marine environment is probably less understood and less well researched than the new frontiers of space.

The morale of researchers was suffering because of the lack of money. Then there was the extraordinary fragmentation and lack of coordination of the UK's effort in marine science and technology.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) said Government funding was low and set on a decreasing scale. It was already far short of an adequate level and much less than that of other maritime nations.

We are missing opportunities (he went on) and will miss more both on our own shores and throughout the oceans of the world. Unless we can mount a greater research effort and provide bigger funds we shall simply fall out of the big league. Lord Kennet (SDP) said the House should set up a select committee on British maritime policy as a whole. It was in the marine sector as a whole that this country alone had suffered a catastrophic economic decline over the past 10 or 15 years.

Lord Carver (Ind) said the defence ministry's policy of running down research and development establishments in favour of farming out research and development to industry would not help.

What was needed was an extension of contacts between the Ministry of Defence R and D establishments and firms which were not primarily working in the defence field. That would very much apply to marine science.

It seemed to him a serious matter highlighted by this report that this country, so dependent on the sea in so many ways, and with so great maritime experience, had no department of Government nor individual in Cabinet who felt responsible for watching over the maritime interests.

Lord McIntosh of Harrogate, for the Opposition, said the first thing to be said about defence expenditure was that the share of the total budget, as it could be analysed, which was the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and its agencies was grossly excessive. It could not be right that so much of the total amount spent on marine science and technology should be the responsibility of the MoD.

The Earl of Swinton, replying to the debate for the Government, said the Government was at the moment actively involved in producing a response to the report, but with such a wide area covered and more than 60 conclusions and recommendations involved and a large number of departments, the Government had not yet been able to produce a response such as this report deserved, but would do so as soon as possible, certainly before the summer recess.

# Drink laws need urgent reform

## LICENSING

The Home Secretary would want to consider carefully the implications before relaxing the licensing laws in England and Wales, Viscount Davidson, the Government spokesman, said in replying to a debate in the House of Lords on the licensing laws.

Lord Molloy (Lab) had said that the laws could be summed up as organized frustration. He believed the laws made Britain look silly. It would be impossible to change them for the worse unless there was prohibition.

Viscount Montgomery of Alamein (C), who initiated the debate, said there was urgent need for reform. The three main reasons were the special interests of restaurants, the benefits for tourism and the employment impact.

The report on the Scottish experience demonstrated that the limited reforms introduced there had been extremely effective.

Lady Macleod of Berne (C) said licensing laws which matched those abroad would not be too taxing on those who do much for tourists who could not be expected to understand the existing system. The Government ought to take the plunge and try new licensing hours as an experiment which could be withdrawn if unsuccessful.

Viscount Falkland (SDP) said it had taken some time for the drinking habits in Scotland to change following the introduction of new licensing hours and the same would happen in England and Wales, so it should be taken gradually.

Lady Sharples (C) said she used to have a licensed restaurant where people eating could drink until 3 pm. Other customers could not understand this. She did not believe there would be an increase in alcohol consumption in pubs because she had seen at first hand that people drank only what they could afford and did not abuse the hours.

Lord Harris of High Cross (Ind) said there was no longer any objective or logical justification for imposing restrictions and prohibitions on opening times for pubs, any more than for shops, cinemas, hotels or clubs.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said that when he was Secretary of State for Scotland, he had appointed the committee in 1971 to review the licensing laws in Scotland, so he admitted to being responsible for negotiating the reform in there.

Lady Ewart-Biggs, for the Opposition, said the family of today would like to have a drink together. There should be more provision of non-alcoholic drinks and something for children to do in a pub.

If services and environment were changed to make it possible for them to be there, the presence of children would have a highly beneficial effect on the amount of drinking.

Viscount Davidson, replying for the Government, said they could not pretend that the problems associated with alcohol misuse were insignificant. There was some encouraging news from the Scottish report that the change had led to more relaxed and more leisurely drinking. It would be wrong to suggest that the increased levels of drinking were directly attributable to the change in Scotland's licensing hours, but equally one should not pretend that relaxing the licensing hours would always bring relaxed drinking.

Overall the changes in licensing laws in Scotland had been popular. Surveys in England and Wales did not suggest widespread support for change.

Handwritten note: *دو ای، نو ای*



Geoffrey Smith

The only surprising thing about Mr Denis Healey's comments on Mr Neil Kinnock's leadership is that he should have made them at all. He must surely have known that in speaking to Mr Arrigo Levi, the distinguished journalist from *La Stampa*, he was not giving his views to the Italian public alone.

But what he said was accurate. Mr Kinnock is politically intelligent. He does have courage. But it is also true that he has never held any office in any government, that he therefore lacks experience for the premiership, and that this lack could be critical in an election where the country is looking for strong leadership.

It is only fair to Mr Kinnock to place equal emphasis on each of these three judgments. He is an intensely ambitious man with the understanding to appreciate that if he is ever to realize his goal of becoming prime minister he has to lead Labour back towards the mainstream of British politics. He has therefore deliberately moderated most of the party's principal policies, with the notable exception of defence.

During the miners' strike he was inconsistent in his courage. But since then he has been admirably tough towards his extremists. Nobody could have asked for greater courage than he displayed in his attacks on successive days at the party conference last autumn on Militant and Mr Arthur Scargill. Nor has his personal reputation for courage been diminished by the fiasco at the NEC over Militant a fortnight ago.

### No experience a double handicap

If he becomes Prime Minister, however, he will be the first person to do so without any ministerial experience since Ramsay MacDonald in 1923. This will be a double handicap for him, electorally and in Downing Street, should he get there.

In some countries, the United States being the most conspicuous example, the political culture does not require a person to have held national office before being elected head of government. It is different in Britain.

Unless a politician has held ministerial office the electorate here tends to feel that he or she is untested. How can a person run a government without knowing how the Cabinet system and the somewhat arcane processes of Whitehall actually work from the inside?

Labour would probably not have won its landslide victory in 1945 if the country had not become accustomed to Labour politicians serving as ministers in Churchill's wartime coalition. The experience conveyed an aura of political solidity. The Alliance now is eager to serve in some coalition whenever it gets the chance because that would be the best way to acquire weight in the eyes of the electorate.

### Broad themes but few details

Mr Kinnock's danger is that he may appear a personally attractive lightweight. He is less studious in his paper work than most political leaders. Consequently he is better at expounding the broad themes of policy than in determining the details.

As a general rule that matters less in opposition than in office. Too much detail can be a positive disadvantage in opposition; it is a hostage to criticism and can so easily be overtaken by events. But it is nonetheless important that a potential prime minister should appear to have a full grasp of the substance of policy.

In office, a prime minister needs such a grasp if he is to be the dominating influence on his government. If Mr Kinnock becomes prime minister, however, it is more likely that he will operate as chairman of the board rather than as managing director. He will be alive to political implications and sensitive on the presentation of policy. But others will provide the main thrust on the substance.

Already Mr Healey is exercising considerable influence across the range of domestic policy; other shadow ministers have to check with him before making spending commitments. And if Mr Healey ever becomes foreign secretary he will exercise far more power in Labour councils than he does now.

The balance of experience and knowledge would make it inevitable that a Kinnock government would operate more by collective leadership than has been the practice in this country for many years.

## £42m machines order to help Japanese grow food in water

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A British company yesterday announced a £42 million export order to supply Japan with machines to grow cheap grain and fodder.

The machines employ a technique known as hydropony, the cultivation of plants in water. But the significance of the new machines developed by Landsaver, of Corby, Northamptonshire, is that they need only a fraction of the amount of water normally required.

According to the manufacturers, the system uses only 2 per cent of the water required by boom sprinklers, which are widely used in countries such as Saudi Arabia.

The largest machine can produce up to one tonne of grass a day, and experiments have suggested a rice crop can be grown in nine days compared with 40 by conventional methods. A further advantage is that the accelerated growth requires heat which in arid countries is freely available from the sun.

Although Japan has a temperate climate, it is short of pasture and imports large quantities of feed for its 4,600,000 dairy cattle.

The first two machines are

due to arrive in Japan later this month and should be in full production by the time Mrs Thatcher leaves for next month's economic summit in Tokyo.

Fifty-nine more will be delivered by the end of the year, and thereafter about 50 a month will be shipped in kit form.

Mr Geoffrey Lusty, Landsaver's managing director, said the Japanese told him they could not compete with the British on price or technology.

Until recently there was a danger that the company might have to sell the new system to foreign interests because it lacked a financial backer. Then, Midland City Partnership, of Telford, agreed to provide finance and marketing support.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday congratulated Landsaver on winning "this major export order".

He said: "Japan has the reputation of being a particularly difficult market to enter. This success shows what can be done by having a product the customer needs together with the energy, technology and enterprise to back it up."



Miss Diana Goodman (left) and Miss Elizabeth Blunt, the BBC's first women foreign correspondents, getting together in London before leaving for Bonn and Abidjan respectively.

## Rebel miners may boycott Labour

Breakaway miners in Nottinghamshire are looking at the possibility of withdrawing financial support from the Labour Party.

The Creswell colliery branch, near Mansfield, has drawn up an appeal calling on other branches within the new Union of Democratic Mineworkers to boycott Labour.

Mr Neil Greatrex, the union pensions officer, claimed yesterday that hundreds of miners to the Nottinghamshire colliery field were disillusioned with the Labour Party's treatment of them.

"We invited Neil Kinnock to speak at our national conference to be held in June. Kinnock sent a five-sentence

letter back saying he would not attend the conference and no one from the Labour Party would attend in his place.

"It is obviously a snub towards the UDM and Creswell branch in particular are incensed by this.

"They have put out an appeal to branches suggesting that we withdraw support from the Labour Party," Mr Greatrex said.

Each branch will discuss the proposal and at the end of this month delegates will vote on the matter.

● Kinsley drift mine at Hensworth, near Barnsley, a Yorkshire "super pit" which opened seven years ago at a cost of £30 million, is to close.

### Inner city revival: 2

## Government doubts on urban development corporations

The urban development corporation concept has worked successfully in London's docklands and has been adopted at Merseyside, but at present it seems unlikely that others will be formed. The Government is looking into the matter.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, recently said he thought it might be difficult to establish them in highly populated areas where the extent of dereliction was not great.

The New Towns chairman, led by Lord Northfield, chairman of Telford Development Corporation, have presented DoE ministers with a report recommending the establishment of a central urban development corporation, based on the Government's willingness to channel funds into the area.

In the second of two articles, Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent, examines the contribution by the private sector towards the revival of the inner cities.

A variation on the theme comes from *The Phoenix Partnership* report, commissioned by the National Council of Building Material Producers, which argues that to encourage public-private partnership there should be a carrot: a wider availability of urban development aid grant-style and related tax exempt loans.

Two initiatives come from the British Property Federation, which is sending teams to deprived areas to advise owners of derelict land on the best way to bring it into use, and from the House-Builders Federation.

The HBF is determined to break through the rhetoric and good intentions to action, and has set up a commission charged with finding out the real situation in the inner cities, which is likely to look at 12 specific areas: Newcastle upon Tyne or Middlesbrough, Sheffield or Leeds, Manchester or Salford, Leicester, Cardiff, Portsmouth, Luton and three in greater London. All have problems, many different ones. It could be a tightly drawn Green Belt, decay but little open space, or just an unexplained failure to build houses in the centre.

In some cases where building has taken place in badly decaying areas, it has failed to bring the neighbourhood up

and that means there is a difficulty with resale, values drop, building society repossession increases, and no one is better off. So the HBF is trying to pick a way through the complexities, and while it claims to start with no preconceptions, Roger Humber, HBF director, says: "We believe it will be a damned expensive business. It will require substantial sums of grant money, and we want, therefore, to make sure the Government is fully aware of what can be done and what cannot be done."

Concluded

## Hungarian keeps chess lead

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

Just past the half way stage of the Oakham School International Junior Tournament at Rutland, the Hungarian player, Csaba Horvath, aged 17, leads with 4½ points from 5 games.

His full-point lead from the previous round was diminished yesterday when Neil McDonald, aged 19, of England, won a nicely played knight ending against another English player, Kenneth Shovel, to leave him with four points from five rounds.

McDonald was recently placed first in the GLC Chess Challenge in London, where he attained his second leg of the international master title. All he needs now is one more norm to be awarded the title.

Three other English players are right on his tail with 3½ points each after the fifth round, Hastings International Master Stuart Conquest, who recovered from his fourth round loss by beating the Yugoslav player, Nikolic, Angus Drumington, who upset the top seeded player in the tournament, Joseph Klinger, of Austria, and Graham Waddington, who won against Luis Galego, of Portugal.

The only other players with 3½ points are Scottish international master Mark Condie, World Under-16 Champion Eduardo Rojas, of Chile, and Poland's Robert Kuczynski.

### Share option in local shop

An unusual community supermarket, founded with a £25,000 loan from the Greater London Enterprise Board, opened in Harefield yesterday on the site of a former Co-op store which closed in 1984.

The Village Shop was inspired by Mr Bill Leach, chairman of the local tenants' association, who enlisted the help of a retail consultant and a food wholesaler. Harefield residents can buy shares in the shop for 25p.

### £500 fine over illegal sausage

An unemployed Yorkshireman caught smuggling German sausage meat at Southend airport, Essex, was fined £500 by magistrates at Southend yesterday.

Wladyslaw Wovk, of East Crescent, East Deane, Rotherham, claimed that relatives near Frankfurt had urged him to sneak home the 13 kilos of bacon, salami and sausage.

### Channel ferry damaged

The British-based cargo ferry, Viking Trader, was slightly damaged trying to force a log jam left by striking French seamen at Le Havre yesterday, a strike spokesman said.

The Townsend-Thoresen ferry was trying to berth after arrival from Portsmouth, the spokesman said.

### Royal stamp

A stamp to mark the marriage of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson will be issued on July 15 for the royal event on July 23, the Post Office said yesterday. The Queen has still to approve the design.

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DAYS LEFT TO ACCEPT UB OFFER 10 . 9 . 8 . 7 . 6 . 5 . 4 . 3 . 2 . 1

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صكنا من الأهل

# Israeli bombs set Lebanon back to years before invasion

From Robert Fisk, Sidon

"Tell Ariel Sharou there was not one casualty among us," the Palestinian guerrilla shouted. But he was wrong. Two-year-old Abdullah Khodor was wounded to the head when the Israelis bombed the little hill below Mieh Mieh. A 21-year-old woman was among the injured, and eight young men — officially described as civilians but quite possibly Palestinian gunmen — were all taken down to the Hamoud hospital before the smoke had cleared.

Muhammad Faris had been eating his lunch on a rug beneath a tree when the first F16 jet fired a rocket into a house only 40ft from him. Abu Mazen was asleep in the house when he heard a woman screaming and threw himself to safety in the cellar. The Israelis claimed later that they had attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base. The Palestinians standing amid the rubble of Mieh Mieh maintained that it had been a base but that they had evacuated the houses three months ago.

It was a moot point. After the raid, the roadway was swarming with young gunmen who said openly they belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Indeed, Muhammad Faris was a member of the PFLP.

## Army says guerrillas were hit

Jerusalem — According to an Israeli Army spokesman, the targets hit belonged to Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah and Mr George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (David Bernstein writes).

He said all the planes returned safely to base and reported accurate hits. Security sources here said the targets attacked included Fatah headquarters, a broadcasting station and several training bases.



A Palestinian holding up shrapnel, evidence of an Israeli bombing raid yesterday on one of the camps near Sidon, claimed by Jerusalem to be a guerrilla training site.

# Students brave wrath of kidnappers

From Robert Fisk Beirut

"It's not by kidnapping Professor Douglas that you'll get Mrs Thatcher," one of the banners said. "Stop kidnapping our professors," said another.

More disturbing was the girl who held up a smaller placard in front of visitors to the American University in Beirut. "Who is next?" it asked.

It was a brave enough little demonstration by the Lebanese undergraduates who have lost two of their British teachers to the kidnappers of west Beirut.

Professor John Douglas's colleagues from the English department were there, and so were a group of young men and women — many of them Muslims — wearing the badge of the Red Cross in protest at the recent abduction of three Red Cross workers.

There has been no word of Professor Douglas or his friend and colleague, Philip Hadfield, since their kidnapping last week.

The disappearance of the two Britons brought up to 400 students to the steps of the university's West Hall yesterday in a symbolic "sit-in" to demand their return.

As a girl undergraduate from the English department wrote on her own banner, "Even if we are powerless in terms of force, we still have the power of words — after all, they can't kidnap us all, can they?"

It did emerge yesterday that Professor Douglas had been attacked in his home by two men a month before his kidnapping. His colleague, Professor Philip Grant, an American, said that the assailants had been trying to find the whereabouts of a man whom they wrongly believed Professor Douglas knew.

# US certain of Libyan plot to hit Americans abroad

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration has clearly convinced an outraged American public that Libya is behind the worldwide terrorist campaign against US targets abroad.

A White House official said that the weekend bomb attack in West Berlin on La Belle discotheque fitted the Gadafi pattern, although he was not yet prepared to apportion blame for it.

"There is obviously a master plan from Gadafi to cause terrorist incidents worldwide, and particularly to attack Americans," he added.

After five years of mounting bitterness, the Administration has exhausted most diplomatic options. It is immensely frustrated that the economic sanctions, imposed on January 7 in response to alleged

Libyan-connected attacks on the airports in Rome and Vienna, have proved ineffective because of the refusal of West European governments to follow suit.

The US is now privately asking European governments to expel Libyan diplomats and suspected agents, although it does not expect much response. However, it regards the weekend French expulsion of two Libyan diplomats as an encouraging sign.

There is considerable anger within the Administration that West Europe tends to dismiss the anti-Gadafi campaign as an American obsession. The US noted with dismay the general lukewarm European reaction to the naval and air attacks against Libyan targets in the disputed

waters of the Gulf of Sirte two weeks ago.

Mr Robert Oakley, director of the State Department's Office of Counter-Terrorism, said the Administration began warning European governments from last October and November that a big terrorism threat was on its way.

It is a key element of the Administration's anti-terrorism drive to draw the European allies into internationally co-ordinated action. It believes the continued attacks in Europe are finally beginning to bring that about.

"Our objective is to get Europe to work with us, to do more about this threat, whether it be from Libya, Syria, Iran or elsewhere," Mr Oakley said.

# Mansur offer to police

Tripoli, Lebanon (Reuter)

Mrs May Elias Mansur, aged 31, whom Greek police would like to question over the bombing of a TWA Boeing said yesterday she would cooperate with Greek investigators if they came to Lebanon. She denies any involvement in the bombing, which killed

four people.

Greek police have said they want to question Mrs Mansur, who travelled on the airliner, but on an earlier flight on Wednesday, Mrs Mansur, a former Lebanese guerrilla, says her militia would never have ordered her to bomb an airliner.

# Contadora wants aid vote delay

From John Carlin Mexico City

The Contadora Group has asked the US Congress to postpone the vote on President Reagan's request for aid to Nicaraguan Contra rebels, in order to give Central America breathing space to sign a long-sought regional peace treaty.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — were concluding a meeting in Panama early yesterday with their counterparts from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru and the five Central American countries.

A two-month deadline was set for diplomatic efforts to agree on binding solutions to the increasingly dangerous conflict in Central America.

Three US Democratic congressmen, in Panama for the meeting, held private talks with the four Contadora foreign ministers, at which the congressmen were asked "at the very least" to postpone the vote on the White House request for \$100 million in aid to the Contras.

The Contadora foreign ministers said that any foreign support for rebel forces in Central America "undermined the peace process in the region and could provoke the expansion of the violence and the war."

The congressmen said that they would relay the postponement request to Washington colleagues.

If the Contadora request is granted, Mr Michael Barnes (Democrat) said, "it will allow this group time to see if its peace initiative can succeed."

The US Congressmen said: "The four (Contadora) ministers were unanimous, strong and profound in declaring to us that United States aid to the Contras goes against the Central American peace effort."

The meeting of the 13 Latin American foreign ministers, due to end on Sunday, was extended until the early hours yesterday as discussions on signing a Central American peace treaty became bogged down.

# Guerrillas hanged in Zimbabwe

Harare — Two guerrillas were hanged, after being sentenced to death for the murder of six foreign tourists, two of them Britons, in western Zimbabwe in 1982 (Jan Raath writes).

Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya, aged 44, and Austin Mpofu, aged 27, were part of a gang which in July, 1982 abducted the six tourists 35 miles north of Bulawayo.

The kidnapping and subsequent killing of the tourists was one of the most controversial acts in Zimbabwe's nearly five-year-old war between security forces and guerrillas claiming allegiance to the Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Winning novel Paris (Reuter) — The French novelist, Marguerite Duras, who two years ago won France's top literary prize, the Prix Goncourt, has won the literary world's richest prize, the \$50,000 Ritz Paris Hemingway Award for her novel *L'Amant*.

Kangaroo toll Sydney (Reuter) — Up to six million kangaroos, more than the legal quota, were slaughtered in Australia last year, the Fund for Animals claimed, but government wildlife officials demanded proof.

Docks blast Hamburg (AP) — Two workers died in an explosion on the 55,000-ton West German cargo ship *Fanyon* in a dockyard here.

Croc haul Bangkok (UPI) — Thieves have stolen 149 young crocodiles, measuring 2ft to 3ft long and worth some £13,000, from the world's biggest crocodile farm at Samut Prakan.

Time to rape Peking (Reuter) — Rich Chinese peasants are turning to crime, especially rape, to beat boredom spawned of leisure, according to an official newspaper, the *Tianjin Daily News*.

# Shops join stoppage in Greece

From Mario Modiano Athens

Thousands of Greek workers, employees, shopkeepers and artisans staged a one-day strike in 30 Greek cities yesterday to protest against the Government's economic policy.

The strike, sponsored by Communist unions and dissident Socialists, but also by the more sedate merchants' associations, led to the cancellation of all Olympic Airways flights and the closing of banks, stores and workshops, while public transport was erratic and trains pulled to a halt.

The workers were pressing for an end to the pay freeze and to state intervention in the labour unions. Shopkeepers and artisans were protesting against the penalties for tax evasion, while merchants want rental ceilings and an end to price control.

STOCKHOLM: Sweden was heading into the first phase of a new bout of massive industrial action today as 18,000 white-collar workers in private industry struck in dispute of a wages claim (Christopher Mosey writes).

HELSINKI: The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, made the journey to Finland for an official visit yesterday by sea after the strike closed Helsinki airport.

# Devaluation of the franc French union outcry muted

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Except for predictable criticism from the Socialists, the Government's decision to allow a devaluation of the franc, with its accompanying package of economic measures, has been fairly well received here.

Even the expected outcry from the unions over the Government's plans to freeze the wages of the 5.4 million public sector workers has so far been muted, largely as a result of a hint yesterday that the Government may at least allow individual wages to rise in line with inflation.

M. André Glanque, general secretary for the public sector of the Force Ouvrière, one of the three biggest unions, said after two hours of talks with M. Hervé de Charette, Minister for the Civil Service: "Contrary to what I have heard, there is no wage freeze."

The minister had not excluded the possibility of talks with the unions on negotiating a safeguard clause, to ensure that real wages were maintained in case prices rose higher than expected.

However, the Finance Minister, M. Edouard Balladur, has only talked of allowing the total public sector wage bill to rise in line with inflation, meaning a cut in real terms in individuals' wages. In the private sector, employers will be left free to negotiate their

own wage increases with the unions.

Sunday's devaluation of the franc was the fourth in less than five years. The last time was in March 1983, when the franc was devalued by 8 per cent against the Deutsche mark, bringing the total loss in value of the franc against the

its number one trading partner has remained stubbornly at 8 billion francs (£2.5 billion) over the past three years.

The previous Socialist Government's policies of economic rigour, coupled with the recent benefits from the lower cost of oil and the fall in the dollar, had brought down France's inflation rate to 0.6 per cent over the past six months, the same as in Germany.

However, the higher cost of imports following devaluation and the new relaxation of price controls are expected to increase inflationary pressures in France and re-open the price gap.

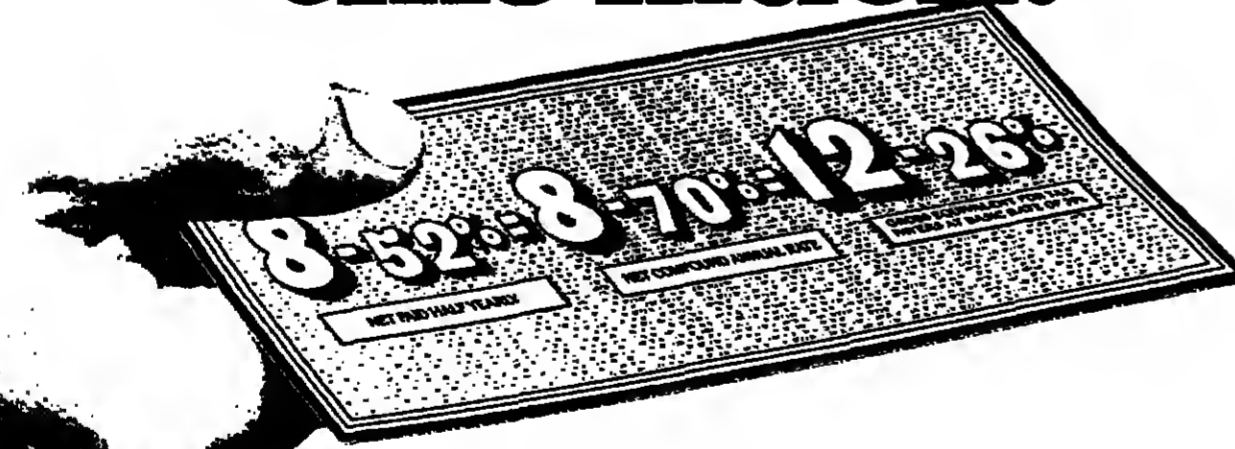
In the industrial sector, where 90 per cent of prices were already freed, almost all remaining controls are to be lifted, as are three-quarters of the controls in commerce.

French tourists will be pleased by the decision to increase the limit on the amount of cash each person may take on holiday out of the country, from 5,000 francs to 12,000 francs. They will also be allowed to triple the maximum amount that may be drawn on credit cards abroad from 2,000 francs to 6,000 francs.

In addition, it will be possible to use credit cards without restriction in France to settle debts incurred abroad.

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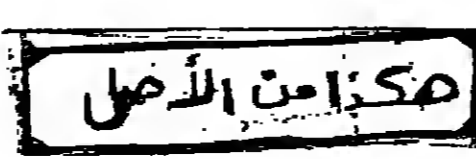
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building societies,  
then there were  
banks...



# Glimpse into Soviet space

Moscow — Soviet space chiefs gave Western reporters a rare glimpse of their normally out-of-bounds mission control yesterday, and staged a news conference at which two orbiting cosmonauts denied that their programme was military in nature (a Correspondent writes).

Police cars escorted two Foreign Ministry buses carrying a large group of reporters to the Space Centre in Kaliningrad, outside Moscow. It reflected Moscow's increasing confidence in its space programme since the launching of the new Mir space station on February 20.

Several dozen controllers sat at video screens while television monitors tracked both Mir and the older Salyut-7 station, launched in April 1982.

The cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovov, appearing on a large television screen, took a camera through the Mir station, which they boarded last month, and showed a recreation area with rowing and cycling machines. The station, which Soviet space directors describe as the heart of the world's first permanently-manned complex in space, has one cabin per cosmonaut.



A Peruvian villager, Señor Eusebio Quijas, explaining how he lost almost everything he owned when his community was partially destroyed in Saturday's earthquake, which left eight dead, 38 injured and hundreds homeless. At least 11 villages were badly hit in the earthquake, which measured 5.8 on the Richter scale and had its epicentre near the southern

city of Cuzco. Rescue workers yesterday appealed for help to airlift supplies to the remote mountain villages and said they were desperately short of supplies. There were only 80 tents to house the estimated 600 homeless in the region, they said. Meanwhile, experts were checking damage to Spanish colonial buildings dating back to the 16th century.

# Summit hope on divided Korea

From David Watts Seoul

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea hopes that there will be a summit meeting with his North Korean counterpart, President Kim Il Sung, before the end of the year.

"I am convinced that a summit conference between the parties directly involved is the best way to solve the urgent issues inherent in a divided country and to prevent miscalculations or misjudgments that could lead to war," he said.

"In the belief that a renewed war in Korea would not only be a catastrophe for the Korean people but could escalate into a global conflict, I have been steadfastly seeking, with maximum patience and good faith, a South-North dialogue to neutralize in advance the aggressive intentions of North Korea."

The President was answering in writing questions submitted by *The Times* last week. The answers were made available only after the President left for London at the weekend. He answered six of the 12 questions submitted, covering some of those on domestic politics. In his answers he urged Britain to co-operate in creating an environment conducive not only to the North-South summit but to the

admission of both countries to the United Nations. "Further, I want to emphasize that our European friends should be very careful about promoting relations with North Korea, because such moves could lead North Korea into misinterpreting the whole situation."

**TERRORISM THREAT:** The President said that his European tour brought with it the same risks of terrorism

## Demand for ministers to quit

Seoul (Reuter) — The South Korean Opposition yesterday demanded in Parliament the dismissal of four Cabinet ministers for trying to suppress a campaign for election reforms.

The Opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party said their motion sought the dismissal of the Interior Minister, Mr Chung Sak Mo, the Justice Minister, Mr Kim Seung Ky, the Education Min-

istry, Mr Sohn Jae Song, and the Information Minister, Mr Lee Won Hong.

The move was expected to be defeated by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The Opposition's 161 anti-government demonstrators arrested in Teagu rioting on Saturday have been charged with unauthorized assembly, demonstrations, the Yonhap news agency reported (AP reports).

frontation for the more than 40 years since the nation was divided. "Earlier this year North Korea unilaterally broke off the inter-Korean dialogue, using as a pretext 'Team Spirit' exercises, the annual Korea-US joint defensive manoeuvres. At the same time they are heightening tension by drastically expanding their offensive military capabilities while simultaneously strengthening

send deep roots into the Korean soil. Accordingly, when I transfer the reins of government to my successor in 1988 upon completing my term of office, I think I will be remembered by the Korean people as the first Korean chief executive to have the courage and wisdom to do that."

**TRADITIONAL TIES:** Commenting on his visit to Britain, the President said he took great pleasure in the opportunity to express, "via such an historic and prestigious paper as *The Times*, the special feelings of friendship that the Korean people have towards Great Britain."

Recalling the shedding of British blood during the Korean war, he said his visit to London — the first of its kind by a Korean President in 100 years of diplomatic relations — was intended to propel the two countries' traditional ties into a second century of dramatically increased practical co-operation.

**THE CONSTITUTION:** In what appeared to be a comment on the Opposition's present campaign for revision of the constitution, President Chun added: "Over the past 40 years the Korean constitution has been amended no less than eight times. "Experiments were made with various forms of government and elections — ranging from direct presidential elections to indirect presidential elections and from a Cabinet system to a presidential system. And yet no single peaceful change of government has taken place because of the greed of those in power for unlimited power."

"Therefore I believe that the most important and most urgent political task at this juncture is to observe the constitution and effect a peaceful transition of power as prescribed by the constitution. I am thus determined to exert utmost patience and seek maximum compromise to accomplish that task, no matter how difficult it may be..."

"If only we can prevent war on the Korean peninsula until 1988 and can thus maintain the stability and the momentum for development needed successfully to stage the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the scheduled peaceful transfer of power — the two all-important national tasks now on hand — I believe we will have laid an unshakable foundation for building a unified and prosperous Korea."

"The majority of the Korean people believe that only by successfully accomplishing that historic task will it be possible for democracy to

# Unique chance to expand exports

David Watts reports from Seoul on the prospects for South Korea's exports.

A coalition of three factors gives the South Korean economy a unique opportunity to compete against the Japanese this year and to expand world exports.

The fall in the price of imported oil, on which Korea is heavily dependent, the appreciation of the value of the yen by some 40 per cent against the won and lower interest rates are combining to give the country the chance of a lifeline.

"If you can't compete against the Japanese in these circumstances, you'll never compete," said a Korean economist. He also sees the chance of Korea wiping out its \$900 million (£570 million) current account deficit of last year. For every dollar drop in the price of oil, Korea saves \$200 million (£126 million), so a \$10 fall could eliminate it.

The stronger yen is making even the largest Japanese corporations much less competitive, especially in the all-important North American market, clearing the way for Korean makers of cars, televisions, stereos and video tape recorders to move into the lower end of the market and gradually make up.

Korean electronics products are generally considered as good as their cheaper Japanese counterparts, particularly at the moment when price competition is so keen. The price advantage is expected to count particularly in the less developed parts of the world where the video boom is now in full swing.

But Korean manufacturers are at the forefront of Japanese parts makers, who sell them the more complex elements of video recorders and can therefore ultimately regulate the amount they produce. Lower interest rates, too, help a country which is rivalled only by the problem debtors of Latin America in the size of its foreign debt, with \$46.7 billion (£29.5 billion) owing. Korea, however, does not share Latin American difficulties in making payments.

Alongside the dock at Ulsan, an hour's flight east of Seoul, rows of red and white Hyundai Pony and Excel cars are waiting for shipment as part of Korea's latest and most spectacular export success. At less than \$5,000

(£3,165), the Excel is the cheapest car on the American market. In its first month in the showroom, Hyundai sold more than 10,000 and plans to sell 10 times that number by the end of the year.

Sales do not seem to have been affected by a recall of more than 2,000 cars suspected of having brake faults. Hyundai said that only three cars were found to have had a split pin incorrectly inserted on the brake pedal.

Hyundai cars made a similar debut in Canada last year, and there are already plans for two plants there. That, and the fact that Korea is an importer of Canadian raw materials, has led to quick acceptance for Hyundai at a time when such market "targeting" has become so controversial, the company believes.

A few miles further down the coast, Hyundai shipyards, the world's leading shipbuilders in 1984, face less rosy

## S KOREA Part 2

prospects. Between now and the end of 1987 the yard will deliver 48 vessels but, as things stand, there are few prospects beyond that. Ship repair is still doing brisk business.

Work levels are still much higher than in comparable Japanese yards, but Hyundai believes there will be no real pick-up in the world market until there is increased ship-breaking to take up some of the slack.

If shipbuilding and shipping in general are slow for the Koreans, then they are equally concerned about construction. Since the oil boom years of the 1970s, Koreans have won many Middle East construction contracts. Now that business has slowed dramatically.

Unemployment is under pressure for increased wages despite low inflation levels, are causing increased labour unrest to the point where some more moderate figures in the Government are saying there must be an easing of rigid government control of wage levels.

The Government is not likely to be very receptive. Over the next two years the country must not only break the borrowing habit but repay more of its foreign debt.

Concluded

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£ 3,000	£ 30	£12,000	£120	£25,000	£250
£ 4,000	£ 40	£13,000	£130	£30,000	£300
£ 5,000	£ 50	£14,000	£140	£35,000	£350
£ 6,000	£ 60	£15,000	£150	£40,000	£400
£ 7,000	£ 70	£16,000	£160	£45,000	£450
£ 8,000	£ 80	£17,000	£170	£50,000	£500
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Bank Savings Code (shown in the last right hand zero of your cheques) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Address: \_\_\_\_\_ A. C. No. \_\_\_\_\_ A. Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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6. The Bonds are available to all persons who are at least 16 years of age on the date of purchase and who are not subject to any legal disability.

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**INTEREST**

9. Interest will be calculated on a day-to-day basis from the date of purchase of a Bond to the date of redemption of the Bond.

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دليل نس 128

# Weinberger tells Aquino of economic aid priorities

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, hounded by angry anti-American protesters, yesterday met President Corason Aquino and promised that American economic aid for her new Government would get priority over military assistance.

Mr Weinberger, aged 67, is the highest-ranking Reagan Administration official to visit Manila since the deposed President Marcos fled into exile in Hawaii on February 25 after an almost bloodless, civilian-backed military revolt.

Shouting "Go home, go home", about 100 demonstrators surrounded, kicked and pummeled Mr Weinberger's van in an eight-car convoy as he left the presidential palace after a 45-minute meeting with Mrs Aquino.

He has been dogged by small but vocal groups of demonstrators since 50 chanting and placard-waving protesters met him at Manila airport on Sunday night, the third stop on a six-nation Pacific tour.

Other demonstrations were held outside military headquarters when he met separately

the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, and the armed forces chief, General Fidel Ramos - the two men who led the 77-hour military revolt - and later in front of his hotel and the US Embassy. The protesters demanded the dismantling of American military bases, but three hours later Mr Weinberger said that the future of the bases - expected to be a top agenda item in his talks with Mrs Aquino - was not raised.

The bases agreement is not an issue, it's already been taken care of," he said, apparently referring to the current bases agreement which Mrs Aquino has vowed to respect until it expires in 1991.

After that, Mrs Aquino has said, she is keeping her "options" open. Filipino officials, however, said the future of the bases was raised in Mr Weinberger's earlier discussions with Mr Enrile and General Ramos.

Both have said they favour retention of the bases, for which Washington pays Manila \$900 million (£600 million) under a five-year agreement which comes up for review in 1989.



Nuns joining a demonstration in Manila against the visit of the US Secretary of Defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger, who (right) later arrived in Bangkok for a three-day stay.



## Thai doubts on US munition dump

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, arrived here last night for discussions with the Thai Government on a controversial proposal to establish a reserve of war munitions on Thai territory. Some Thai politicians, mili-

tary men and academics fear that it might lead to the setting up of new American bases.

Thailand does not want a recurrence of the student-led protests which forced closure of American bases in Thailand in 1975. General Harm Lee-nanond, deputy leader of the Democrat Party, has con-

demned the stockpile, which he said would create tensions in South-East Asia.

Mr Weinberger will be seeking agreement with General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, on cost, control and location of the reserve, which will be mainly ammunition and spares.

## Eastern bloc leaders tackle grammar of Gorbachovese

By Roger Boyes, East Europe Correspondent

The Communist leaderships of East Europe are undergoing intensive training in the new language of Gorbachovese.

The Bulgarian Communists, who ended their five-year party congress last week, showed that they are more proficient than the Czechoslovaks in the idiom of change, but the more active verbs (overhaul, intensify, modernize) are still giving them trouble.

One-third of the Bulgarian Central Committee has been changed by the congress but there were no shifts in the Politburo and no major rejuvenation of personnel.

Two-thirds of the new Central Committee are well over the age of 50, and while that is loosely known as the "Gorbachov generation" they are for the most part loyal party activists who have worked their way through the provincial Communist hierarchy.

Their loyalty is to the old order, to the decades of rule by 75-year-old party leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Zhivkov addressed the 2,260 delegates in fluent, if accented, Gorbachovese. He called for greater efficiency and an end to bureaucratic red tape, for a drive against party corruption, and new efforts to haul Bulgaria into the computer age.

munist cells in the factories - should have a greater say in management, but there should also be stricter labour discipline. This was the tone set by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, at his party congress in Moscow in February.

The diagnosis of the Bulgarians' economic prospects was also similar in style to that made in Moscow. Many of Bulgaria's past eco-

nomics methods, said the party leader, had "exhausted their capacities", slowing down the economy. "As a party and as a country we are faced with new realities, a profound change is necessary."

But it seems unlikely that Gorbachovese will translate very smoothly into Bulgarian. Despite the phrases, the Bulgarian leadership is not all that unhappy with itself. Bulgarian reforms have brought the country from a fairly low-level peasant economy to a relatively successful mixed economy, exporting electronics as well as strawberry jam.

Workers - or at least Communist cells in the factories - should have a greater say in management, but there should also be stricter labour discipline. This was the tone set by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, at his party congress in Moscow in February.

The Gorbachov approach is designed to shake a superpower into gear for the 21st century; but in Sofia there is no sense of future shock. The system has worked, is faltering but with a bit of streamlining will recover.

The pressure for change comes mainly in the field of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. Moscow has publicly complained about the quality of Bulgarian exports to the Soviet Union (supposed to pay back the heavy supply of Soviet oil and gas) and is irritated about the Bulgarian workers slipping away from their jobs to till, at great profit, their private allotments.

Mr Zhivkov has now promised that "Bulgarian-Soviet co-operation is entering a qualitatively new stage".

This remains to be seen. Certainly before the party congress Mr Zhivkov authorized the abolition of several economic ministries - mechanical engineering, chemical industry, communications, energy and metallurgy - which have been touched by Soviet criticism.

Instead, there is to be a new super-ministry which, under 51-year-old Mr Ognan Doy-nov, will try to introduce the failed streamlining. The value of the congress is that it crystallized the future succession to Mr Zhivkov. Leading article, page 17

## Santiago's dirty war dramatized

### Actor relives past after son vanishes

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Out on the streets, demonstrators commemorate the brutal murders of three opposition leaders a year ago. But here, in a small Chilean theatre, everything is dark, expectant.

As the curtain rises, the strains of a Mahler symphony begin to stir the nerves. Then, on stage, come the interminable queues typical of a busy airport, and an elderly man standing at a news stall.

The older man, who is a teacher, recognizes a former student, but at first the student pretends not to know him. Then, accosted by two other men, he talks nervously with the old music teacher.

A stewardess suddenly pulls the old man to one side. The two men pounce, punch and drag the student away. The old man watches in consternation.

This is the opening scene of *What's in the Air*, a new play which tells the story of the elderly music teacher who becomes embroiled in the dirty war conducted by Chile's secret police.

Roberto Parada, one of Chile's oldest and best-loved actors, is the elderly school-teacher. He explains why this is one of the hardest roles he has ever had to play.

"The old man forgets his travel plans and dedicates the rest of his life to finding out what happened to this young man. Finally, the kidnapped young man is found dead."

His voice grows quieter. "That's the case of my son, José Manuel. He was kid-

napped one morning at 8.30 in front of his children's school and then found dead near the airport."

After 13 years of military rule, the story has become all too familiar to some Chileans. Production of this play has not been easy. During rehearsals, the author and co-directors received constant death threats.

"We want to present the facts to the audience to avoid forgetting these awful crimes. My boy disappeared exactly one year ago, and nobody has been charged," said Señor Parada.

In the play, friends and family try to convince the old teacher that nothing has happened. The police produce a signed writ, guaranteeing it. Everyone the old man comes into contact with is arrested. Several are brutally raped or murdered.

The old man becomes confused. Only the music of Mahler reminds him of what he really saw.

Finally, the music teacher wakes up from a deep sleep. Alone in prison. He must choose between voluntary amnesia and freedom or remembering and facing an uncertain future.

"At the end of the play, I say I saw the kidnapping of this young man and swear I'll never forget it. And I'll proclaim the truth, whatever the consequences," Señor Parada says. "Those are the same words I always say about my son."

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Chile: Ricardo and José Weibel Navarrete

By Caroline Moorehead

José and Ricardo Weibel Navarrete are brothers - one a carpenter, the other a driver - who "disappeared" in the mid-1970s.

José, a former leading member of the Communist Youth organization, was arrested on a bus on March 29, 1976. His wife and children were with him.

Ricardo, a Communist Party member, was taken from his home by five heavily-armed men on November 7, 1975, watched by his wife and aunt. Both men were in their mid-thirties.



Ricardo Weibel: driver who "disappeared".

Nothing was known of their fate until 1984, when a former member of the Chilean Air Force said in a sworn statement to the Supreme Court, that he had seen both brothers in a detention centre run by the Security Forces. He believed both had been killed.

He said that he believed they had been killed, victims of a special group formed illegally after the 1973 coup to eliminate known government opponents.

The authorities, however, continue to deny that the two brothers were arrested.

## Suspect Nazis face exposure in Australia

Sydney (AFP) - The Australian Jewish Board of Deputies said yesterday it plans to expose to the Australian Government the names of 150 suspected Nazi war criminals.

The board's deputy chairman, Mr Lesley Kaplan, said the names would shock most Australians and he would demand immediate action, including stripping them of Australian citizenship and returning them for trial to the countries where they had committed their crimes.

"These people should not be allowed to die with dignity," he said.

## Hong Kong to step up police arms training

Hong Kong - The Royal Hong Kong Police are stepping up arms training because of an increasing number of armed robberies involving jewellery shops and banks (David Bonavia writes).

Robbers yesterday grabbed almost £200,000 worth of watches and gold ornaments from one shop. Police have orders to shoot, but there are clear restraints on gun battles in such crowded streets.

Daylight hold-ups have become a regular occurrence, and police want weapons with more stopping power.

# "I'd like to know where the Japanese are putting their money."

Wales has one of the largest concentrations of Japanese manufacturing investment in Europe. The Japanese are highly impressed by the hard-working people and the pride taken in 'doing a good job'. They also like the close links between the universities and local industries and the well-developed communications network. Perhaps the made-to-measure financial packages and the wide choice of greenfield sites have something to do with it, too. And dare we say it? Wales has 117 golf courses, 3 National Parks and 4 areas of 'Outstanding Natural Beauty' - that's a total of some 1/4 million beautiful acres - all important to the Japanese who like to play hard as well as work hard. Dial 100 and ask for Freefone Wales or send off the coupon.

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السيد محمد

SPECTRUM 1

What hope do today's advanced medical techniques offer the childless? Thomson Prentice launches a two-part series

# Living in limbo, longing for life

Time is running out for Sarah Brown. A small flame of life has flickered and died within her 10 times in the last eight years, but hope endures. She still yearns for a child.

Now in her mid-thirties, she is one of at least a million women in Britain who share with their husbands a constant dream - and a continuing disappointment. Infertility has been described as a lifetime spent in limbo, grieving not for a child that died, but for one that could not be born. The victims of childlessness - a term of such empty finality - feel their loss is the harder one to bear.

### Sufferers are punished again and again by the cruel passing of time

"Individuals who during their younger years have seen their future selves not only as husbands or wives, but as parents, have to make a tremendous psychological adjustment to their infertility," says psychiatrist Dr. Cecilia Brenner. "They face not only the loss of self as the kind of person they would have become, but the loss of the imaginary family, and with it the kind of life they would have led."

The World Health Organization has decreed that every couple has the right to establish a family. Unfortunately there is no ombudsman, no tribunal, no court of appeal, for those who discover that the right has been withheld, whether by nature, accident or misguided design.

Accurate estimates are hard to obtain, but many doctors agree that at least one couple in every 10 is infertile. The number of cases seems to be increasing, partly because of a trend among many couples to delay trying to start a family until later in marriage, when they are bound to be less fertile.

It may take many empty years

before many couples even realize the problem exists. Some never acknowledge the truth, afraid or unable to admit "failure" to themselves, to their own parents, workmates and friends. "When are you going to have a baby?" however innocently asked, is the question they dread.

More than in most other medical conditions, the sufferers are punished again and again by the cruel passing of time, even after they have sought help. The "same time next year" syndrome of clinic waiting rooms is a lot, for whatever the medical problem, its resolution is likely to come demoralizingly slowly - if it comes at all.

Jenny Hunt, a counsellor for the infertility clinic at London's Hammersmith Hospital, one of Britain's leading units, is full of sympathy. "People can feel they've lost control of their lives when they have to depend on medical skill in order to have a child. Angry feelings are very normal in the circumstances."

Their only hope lies with the gynaecologists, endocrinologists, urologists, endocrinologists and others who specialise in treating infertility, including the growing number of experts in *in vitro* fertilization - the so-called "test-tube baby" doctors.

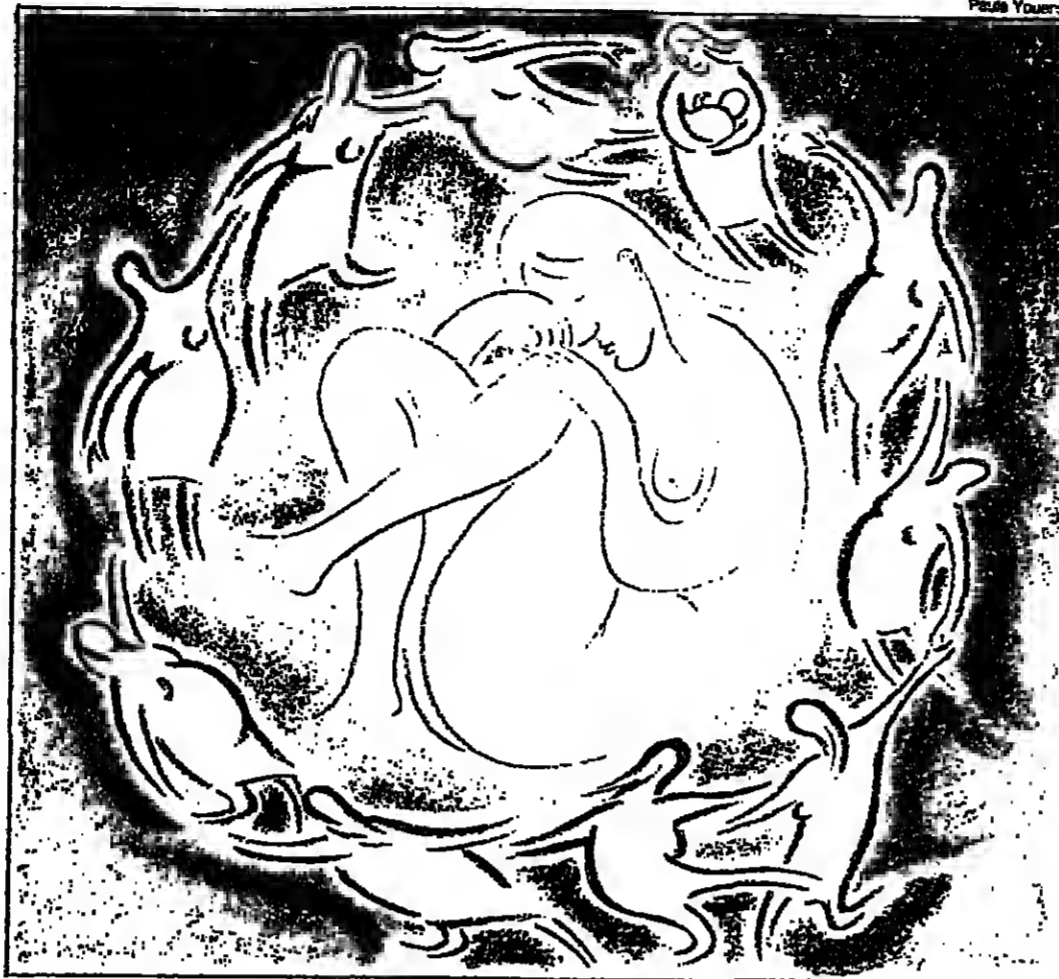
All are dedicated to helping couples create and complete their families, but for all their skills they can offer only hope, not promises. They themselves often suffer stress and depression brought on by trying to beat the odds on behalf of their patients.

However sophisticated the treatment, however accomplished the surgeon or specialist, perhaps only one couple in three will be rewarded with a baby.

What are these obstacles? What can be done to overcome them? What are the chances of success, and how far can science go - or be allowed to go - to improve those odds?

"At one time, if a couple were childless, there was very little they could do", Mary Warnock says in a *Question of Life*, her book on the Warnock report on human fertilization and embryology.

"Generally the cause of infertility was thought to be something in the woman which made her childless; rarely was it thought there might be something wrong with the man."



Today, in up to almost half the cases, it is discovered to be the man who is infertile. He may be more psychologically shattered than his wife, and find his condition much more difficult to accept.

### At least one couple in ten is infertile, and the number is increasing

"Childless women can usually receive consolation from their girlfriends", one specialist says, "but few men even want to discuss their problem. Even if they did, few other men are able to listen and be sympathetic."

Medical help for women and men is now available through surgery, drug treatment, or one or more forms of *in vitro* fertilization, from within the National Health Service, and from private clinics.

The most common cause of infertility in women, found in about 30 per cent of cases, is damage or disease in the fallopian tubes, the delicate conduits that

carry the ripe egg from the ovary to the meeting place for egg and sperm.

Conception cannot occur if the tubes are so blocked, scarred or infected that they sabotage the movement of egg or sperm. Such infections may set in after sexual activity, or following pelvic surgery, appendicitis, miscarriage, abortion or the birth of a previous child. Even after an infection has been cleared, the tubes may be left too damaged to function properly.

In some cases, when the egg is fertilized, it does not move down into the womb as it should, but remains there, leading to ectopic pregnancy.

As many as half the women who suffer an ectopic pregnancy will never conceive again. The egg swells and may burst through the fallopian tube, thus not only destroying one pregnancy but endangering the prospect of another. It can even endanger the woman's life.

Failure to ovulate, or the inability to ovulate efficiently, is a second major cause of infertility, again representing about 30 per cent of cases. Ovulation depends on the complex interplay of the pituitary gland in the brain and hormones in the ovaries, whose delicate balance can be disturbed by a wide range of physical and psychological factors, some of which are still not fully understood.

Other causes of infertility in women include endometriosis, in which deposits of the lining of the

### RESEARCH ETHICS

The campaign against embryo research and many other aspects of *in vitro* fertilization has been gathering strength since the birth of Louise Brown, the world's first test-tube baby, in 1978.

Parliamentary opposition has been spearheaded by Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist MP for South Down. His private member's Bill, which failed in the House of Commons last summer, has been resurrected virtually intact and presented again by Mr Kenneth Hargreaves, Conservative MP for Hyndburn.

They have the support of such influential "pro-life" groups as the Order of Christian Unity, whose founder members include Sir John Peel, a former gynaecologist to the Queen.

Professor Ian Donald, a pioneer of ultrasound diagnostics, now retired, has warned that IVF is opening the door to "concentration camp types of abuse", such as hybrid experiments, sex discrimination in which the embryos of boys would be preferred to girls, and attempts to grow human beings outside the womb.

Leading practitioners of IVF such as Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards at Bourn Hall in Cambridge, and Mr Robert Winston at Hammersmith Hospital in London, reject such lurid scenarios. They argue that it is unethical not to carry out research which

will lead not only to better treatment of infertility but also to the detection and prevention of many terrible forms of congenital disease. They do, however, favour legislation to define the limits of what is acceptable.

Detailed proposals for such laws were put forward by the Warnock committee in its report published in 1984. They included:

- Research on human embryos should be permitted only under licence, and only in the first 14 days after fertilization.
- The freezing and storing of "spare" embryos should be accepted but for as long as 10 years.
- It should be a criminal offence to place a human embryo in the uterus of another species for gestation, or to buy or sell such embryos.
- No embryo used for research should be transferred to a woman.

However, these recommendations did not receive the committee's unanimous support. Seven of its members dissented, three of whom said that embryos should not be used for experiments. One summed up their view thus: "Because embryos have the potential to become human persons, neither the relief of infertility nor the advance of knowledge justifies their deliberate destruction."

uterus form outside the womb; tuberculosis of the womb; scarring or other abnormalities of the cervix which destroys sperm; and other abnormalities of the cervix.

Identifying the cause is a difficult and time-consuming process, more so than many women expect. It involves a series of consultations, examinations and tests that may be long and painful, and intervals of weeks or months while individual conditions are observed. Most distressing for some women, the only diagnosis their specialist can finally offer is "unexplained infertility".

Among infertile men, the main problems are low sperm production, defective sperm which may be the wrong size or shape, and sperm with impaired motility which are unable to move freely after ejaculation.

But even more so than among women, many of the causes of infertility in men are unknown or inexplicable.

However, progress in treating infertile couples has significantly quickened in the last decade and many previously untreatable conditions are now within the skills of specialists. Research in Britain and throughout the world is providing important clues, if not answers; new techniques are constantly being tried.

The result is that for many thousands of childless couples, the dream of a baby is now more likely to be fulfilled.

### TOMORROW

Advances in treatment: the test-tube dilemma

### Tables turned on most wanted man

## Wedding feast traps India's Houdini

By Michael Hamlyn  
South Asia Correspondent

The Houdini spell so coolly cast by the alleged "bikini killer", Charles Sobhraj, one of Asia's most wanted criminals, has been broken.

Police posing as waiters recaptured the international fugitive on his 42nd birthday in a carefully-planned trap set at a Goa restaurant during a wedding party on Sunday night. Bombay police disclosed yesterday.

Sobhraj, who is wanted in at least seven countries for robberies and murders, mainly involving Western tourists, was seized at the O Coqueiro (Coconut Tree) restaurant with Mr David Richard Hall, a British national, aged 28, who is suspected of masterminding the escape from a Delhi prison three weeks ago.

The escape had all the elements of Sobhraj's renowned cool, cunning and deadly charm. He strolled to freedom on March 16, with six other prisoners, past sleeping guards who had been drugged with spiked sweets.

The breakout from one of India's most overcrowded maximum security prisons, caused an uproar.

But the midnight swoop by Bombay police officers, disguised as waiters in sarongs, at the seafood restaurant in an old Portuguese villa off the road about six miles from the Goa capital, Panaji, caught the fugitive completely by surprise.



The master-escapist, Charles Sobhraj, could smile when he appeared at a Delhi court.

Police officers patiently served Sobhraj and Mr Hall drinks for more than an hour as wedding guests enjoyed the celebrations.

Sobhraj was enjoying his drink when he nabbed him," the Maharashtra state police chief, Mr S S Jog, said later.

Apparently Sobhraj and Mr Hall had been trying to telephone people in Beirut. Sobhraj, born Gurmukh Sobhraj, a French citizen, is alleged to have committed a series of murders and robberies, mainly in Thailand, Nepal and India, preying on young travellers on the hippie trail in the sixties and early seventies. Since he was arrested in

Delhi in 1976, Charles Sahib, as he came to be known in Tihar jail, Delhi's maximum security prison, has gradually been acquitted of each serious charge against him, and was expecting extradition to Bangkok, where more murder charges await him.

He boasts a string of masterly escapes from Indian captivity in 1971, from Afghan chains in Kabul a few years later and from guards taking him to the maximum security prison on Agaña island by the Greek authorities.

The latest escape bore his trade marks. One Sunday early last month a car with two accomplices drew up to the

entrance of the jail and, in the first of many irregularities that day, they and the car were allowed inside.

Prisoners were making an early celebration of Sobhraj's birthday, and the men brought bunches of grapes, plates of fruit custard and white milk-based sweets, called *burfi* or *snow*.

All the guards near by were invited to join in the birthday celebrations and eagerly tucked into the sweets.

Half an hour later, the guards, the warden and the assistant superintendent woke up to find that all seven of their prisoners had disappeared in the waiting car.

### Appeal by Lange for help in Paris row

From Richard Long  
Wellington

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, yesterday called for Western backing in the dispute with France over the sinking last year of the Greenpeace vessel, Rainbow Warrior.

He said all Western nations should oppose state-backed terrorism and consequently reject France's demands for the release of Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart, the two secret service agents jailed for 10 years for their part in the sabotage of the protest ship and the death of a crew member.

Mr Lange said his approach to M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, for a meeting had been rejected unless New Zealand met the French precondition of freeing the agents.

Attacking the French trade threats against New Zealand, which had already had an impact, Mr Lange said: "We are not a prostitute client state. We are a people. We have a right to make a living in a world where free trade ought to be in the ascendency."

Mr Lange said he understood that France had approached Mr Pierre Trudeau, the former Canadian Prime Minister, to see if he would arbitrate between Paris and Wellington over the \$N21 million (about £8 million) which Wellington is seeking in compensation.

Mr Trudeau had rejected the approach, but New Zealand hoped he would reconsider, or that someone else would take on the role. Mr Lange indicated that the United States should be among the Western nations willing to back Wellington's case.

"In the end somebody out there will recognize that when you appear to condone what has happened in New Zealand while demanding outrage at, say, what has happened in Libya, you have to come to a day of reckoning."

Shogun killing: A man with a shogun killed a police hostage yesterday near a lodge when the visiting Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, was staying. The gunman had earlier held up a store, crashed a car seized from two old ladies and fled in a police car (Reuter reports).

Another policeman was wounded in the incident, which the New Zealand Government said was not linked to Mr Lee's visit.

### Japan braced for economic U-turn to cut back trade surplus

From Our Own Correspondent,  
Tokyo

A plan for an "historical" reform of the Japanese economy to reduce its perennial trade surpluses has been presented to the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The new guidelines for the restructuring of the economy were drawn up by a special panel headed by Mr Haruo Matsuoka, a former governor of the Bank of Japan, and composed of leading figures from finance and industry.

Mr Nakasone, who appointed the panel, accepted most of its recommendations yesterday. Most of the recommendations are expected to figure in a government package of measures to stimulate the domestic economy to be announced later this week.

"The time has come for Japan to make an historical transformation in its traditional policies on economic management and the nation's lifestyle," the report said, adding: "There can be no further development for Japan without this transformation."

Japan is urged to move from export-led growth to growth led by domestic demand in what the report calls "basic transformations in the nation's trade and industrial structure". This transformation should be undertaken with the national objective of steadily reducing the Japanese trade surplus.

One of the most controversial elements of a report certain to stimulate considerable debate is a recommendation that the Government should tax private savings. Foreign governments have long argued that Japan's savings rate - one of the highest in the world - discourages the Japanese from spending like

people do in the West. Savings are up to 1 million yen are at present tax-free.

Other main recommendations of the report are: reform of housing policy and encouragement of housing redevelopment through tax and other measures.

The report said it was imperative that Japan recognize that continued big current account imbalances created a critical situation not only for the management of the Japanese economy but also for the harmonious development of the world economy as a whole.

As has previously been the case, Mr Matsuoka was unwilling to give any kind of a monetary estimate of the effect of the recommendations if they were adopted.

Business News, page 23

### Berlin Ministers quit in fresh CDU scandal

West Berlin (Reuter) - Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU), already rocked by corruption scandals, suffered new shocks yesterday when three ministers in the West Berlin Government resigned over a separate bribery affair.

He said he accepted the money as a party donation before he took office. Last week Herr Lummer, renowned for his hardline attitudes on immigration and security, admitted that he had paid DM2,000 to an extreme right-wing group to stop them campaigning against the CDU in an election. He said the action had been endorsed by the party.

Herr Lummer, aged 53, had also become a political liability because of his acquaintance with a car dealer now being investigated on charges of attempted bribery over a property deal.

Herr Franke's position had been undermined by a magazine report that said investigators had found DM800,000 of "unexplained origin" in his private bank accounts.

He denied that the money had been paid to him as bribes. The CDU's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have made it clear they do not intend to leave the government over the scandal.

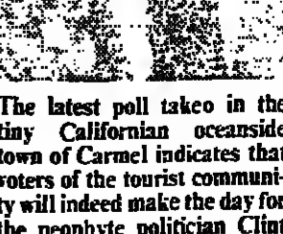
Party sources said the FDP Environmental Senator Horst Vetter, who has admitted taking a Dm10,000 party donation from Herr Franke, is under pressure to resign.

### Eastwood set to become Carmel mayor

The latest poll taken in the tiny Californian oceanside town of Carmel indicates that voters of the tourist community will indeed make the day for the neophyte politician Clint Eastwood and elect him mayor at today's election (Ivor Davis writes from Los Angeles).

Eastwood, above, will probably get at least 61 per cent of the vote - and the poll was taken even before one opponent, Mr Paul Laub, pulled out of the four-person race and threw his support behind him.

That makes Eastwood a virtual certainty to take the job from the incumbent, Mrs Charlotte Townsend, who is refusing to give up.



### Passport firms cash in on Hong Kong's fears

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

More firms are springing up around Hong Kong offering to advise clients on how to obtain a foreign passport and to protect their interests before the transfer of sovereignty from Britain to China in 1997.

With varying degrees of respectability, these consultants are meeting a need which is being felt increasingly among local residents, whether of Chinese extraction or ethnic minorities. Most Europeans and Americans have their own passports.

The publicity material of such firms plays on the fear of many people that China may not implement with sincerity the freedoms which have been promised to Hong Kong under the 1984 agreement between Britain and China. This is supposed to guarantee a capitalist economy, a British-style

legal system and full cultural and religious freedoms for 50 years after 1997.

Most would-be Chinese emigrants would like to go to the United States, Britain, Canada, Western Europe, Australia or New Zealand, but all of these require long waits with no guarantee of success. Some Third World countries will grant citizenship in a few months, but the sophisticated people of Hong Kong tend to shun these.

The Hong Kong British passport held by the majority of people is less useful than a UK passport and is to be replaced by a new travel document of dubious usefulness. And the latter will eventually be replaced with a Chinese passport for the bearer's children if they are ethnic Chinese.

### Doe reshuffles jobs in Liberia Cabinet

Monrovia (AFP) - President Samuel Doe has reshuffled his Cabinet for the first time since becoming civilian head of state in January.

Putting a former head of the Economic Community of West African States in charge of the country's economy and swapping several other portfolios.

The shuffle gave the Finance Ministry to Mr Robert Truman, former director of ECOWAS, a regional economic body grouping 16 states. He takes over from Mr Alvin Jones, who replaced Mr George Boley as Minister of State for Presidential Affairs.

Mr Boley, who has twice served in the presidential affairs portfolio, was appointed to Posts and Telecommunications, a job he has also held twice in the past six years.

Mr John Bestman was appointed Governor of the Central Bank and replaced at his former post of budget director by Liberia's Ambassador to Belgium and the European Community, Mr J. Rudolph Johnson. Mr Thomas Hanson moves from the Central Bank to head the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation.

Other changes involving state-run enterprises included moving Mr Philip Davis, chairman of the National Investment Commission, to managing director of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company and the former Posts and Telecommunications Minister, Mr Charles Roberts, replacing Mr Moses Washington as director-general of the Liberia Broadcasting System.

Mr Francis Horton, vice-chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, was appointed chairman of the National Investment Commission.

# Takeover: a melodrama in three acts

As the stakes in the mergers' boom rise ever higher, the tactics employed in boardroom battles are becoming much harder-edged. In the second part of his series, Stephen Aris examines the Takeover Panel, the referee called in when the going gets rough

Only a quarter of a mile separates S.G. Warburg's modern building overlooking London Bridge and the Stock Exchange skyscraper that overshadows the Bank of England. But for John Walker-Howarth the journey involved more than a five-minute walk.

As a senior member of Warburg's corporate finance team Walker-Howarth was a highly active and well-rewarded player in the great takeover game. Now, as director-general of the City's Takeover Panel, which is housed on the 20th floor of the Stock Exchange building, he sits in judgement on his former colleagues and rivals. Overnight, one of the team's star strikers had become the referee.

When it was set up 18 years ago the Takeover Panel was a distinctly modest, not to say amateur affair. It made up its own rules and issued gentle rebukes to those members of the City fraternity whose behaviour was considered to be offensive. The first edition of the *Takeover Code*, which lays down how takeovers should be conducted, was a volume of no more than a dozen pages.

Today, the pace is not so gentle. The code runs to almost 100 pages and hardly a week passes without Walker-Howarth and his team of half a dozen executives being in the thick of the battle. And as the games played by the merchant bankers have got rougher, so the judgements handed down by the panel have necessarily become sharper.

"Everybody involved knows the rules inside out," says Walker-Howarth. "But with so much at stake people will take a kick at them if they think they can possibly get away with it."

Last month, for example, Morgan Grenfell, which is acting for United Biscuits in its proposed merger with the Imperial Group, had its attention drawn by the Bank of England to the rule that prohibits bidders committing

more than 25 per cent of their capital to acquiring shares in the target company. It is a useful way of shutting out a rival bidder (in this case Hanson Trust) but if things went wrong, it would, so the Bank felt, expose United Biscuits and its shareholders to a risk.

What worries the Panel far more, however, is the broad front on which takeover battles are now being fought. They are not so much a hand-to-hand fight between two well-matched teams of merchant bankers but a wide-ranging contest involving bankers, advertising agencies, the Press and what Walker-Howarth describes as "the *demi-monde*" of public relations. "We all know what goes on: a journalist is taken out to dinner by a PR guy and fed inside information. It shouldn't happen, but it does. That's life and there is nothing we can do about it."

The Panel is also concerned about the advertising blitz which has become such a feature of the takeover scene. It has already told Imperial that it is not happy with three of its press broadsides. But although the Panel does its best to check every advertisement, the process is not, as Walker-Howarth admits, foolproof. "Sometimes we don't know it's wrong until the other side objects: by which time, you could argue, the damage has already been done."

In short, many now maintain, the Panel is being taken for a ride, thus putting the entire system of self-regulation in jeopardy. "It's no good shutting the door after the horse has bolted," says Nicholas Jones, a director of Schroder Waggs, one of the City's leading merchant banks. "The regulatory framework is too weak. The time has come for legislation."

In criticizing the Panel, Jones is perhaps being a little ungrateful. It was, after all, thanks to the Panel that Schroders won a famous victory at the end of last year. The episode is described by Nicholas Jones in the current issue of



*Acquisitions Monthly*. It is worth looking at to a little detail as it illustrates many of the features of the modern takeover.

The drama, which formally began on March 18 last year, can be divided into three acts and five scenes.

**DRAMATIS PERSONAE**  
● Scottish and Newcastle Breweries — the aggressor, one of the Big Eight of Britain's brewers. Profits £62.5 million.

● Matthew Brown — the intended victim, based in Blackburn and strong in the north-west, with some 330 pubs. Brands: Slalom Lager and Old Peculier bitter. Profits: £8.2 million.

● Morgan Grenfell — merchant bank advisers to S & N, one of the City's most successful and feared takeover specialists. Known as an attacker.

● J. Henry Schroder Waggs — merchant bank advisers to Matthew Brown. Emerging from bad patch and keen to restore its reputation.

● Large supporting cast of lobbyists. MPs, lawyers, advertising men and PR advisers.

**PROLOGUE**  
January 1985: S & N go into the market and begin buying Matthew Brown shares. Acquire 4.9 per cent at prices between 262p and 284p per share.

**ACT ONE**  
*Scene One: The Down Raid*  
Swoop by S & N's brokers who attempt to buy 10 per cent stake at 384p. Schroders counter-attacks by mounting its own buying operation. Price rises to 400p. Dawn raiders repulsed.

*Scene Two: The Formal Offers*  
March 18: S & N makes first formal offer. Rejected as being "most unwelcome and wholly unacceptable".

Following second dawn raid, S & N makes second formal offer at 440p. Stake now up to 13 per cent. Whitebait increases stake in Matthew Brown from 5 per cent to nearly 9 per cent.

**ACT TWO**  
*The Phoney War*

The act opens with one of a defender's favourite gambits — an appeal to the Monopolies Commission. Enter local MPs Jack Straw and Dale Campbell-Savours waving order papers. Enter employees with trays and delivery vans festooned with "Keep Matthew Brown Independent" banners. Traffic jams at Stock Exchange and Houses of Parliament. Public relations firm recruits Russell Harry. Lobbyists go to work at House of Commons. Loud noises offstage from the Campaign for Real Ale. Rallies, petitions and other special effects.

As reference to the Monopolies Commission becomes more certain, share price sags. S & N stake rises to 14.9 per cent, just below point where full cash alternative is mandatory. Six-month lull while bid referred to Monopolies Commission.

**ACT THREE**  
*Scene One: The Gloves Are Off*  
November 12: The Monopolies

Commission gives S & N the green light, ruling that the bid is not against the public interest. Spirits sink at Schroders and rise at Morgan Grenfell, who move in for what is hoped will be knockout blow. Ante is upped again with arrival of third and final offer of 560p in shares and 540p in cash, valuing company at £122 million. Company has doubled in value in nine months. Morgan's attempt to stampede shareholders by announcing closing date for acceptances as December 11 with no extensions — something the bank is later to bitterly regret. Matthew Brown's chairman, Patrick Townsend, puts on brave front, describing latest bid as "totally unacceptable" and commercial arguments as "poppycock". But bankers very worried that small shareholders would be tempted by the cash.

*Scene Two: Backs To The Wall*  
Schroders go all out to woo the small shareholder. Public relations firm sends a personal message on cassette from the chairman to all shareholders.

Opinions of locals in a Matthew Brown pub in Preston canvassed. Advertising campaign in local papers in areas where small shareholders live. Institutional shareholders wheeled in to see chairman. Both companies publish rosy profit forecasts, but neither side willing to leave anything to chance. Brokers for both sides wade in to pick up as many shares as possible. S & N's stake rises to 26 per cent. Matthew Brown and friends have 23 per cent. Balance up for grabs.

*Scene Three: Time, Gentlemen, Please*

The deadline for final acceptances is set for 3.30pm, December 11. The arguments have been made, the shareholders boarded, the Press has taken sides: "S & N looks set to win" is the general view. Everything depends on the final hours. At lunchtime Schroders makes its final throw, picking up 160,000 shares. But as 3.30 approaches it is clear to everybody it will be close.

The deadline has already passed when Morgan Grenfell tries to change the rules. At 4pm, half an hour after the expiry of the deadline, Schroders receives a phone call from the Takeover Panel telling it that Morgan is claiming 47 per cent and is extending the offer to 5pm.

Schroders immediately cries "four" and appeals to the Panel. During this meeting Schroders learns to his horror that Morgan has indeed succeeded in capturing over 50 per cent and that the final purchase had been made at 4.55pm, only five minutes before the "new" deadline.

An almighty row then ensues. Initially the Panel's staff takes Morgan's side. But Schroders insists on a full hearing led by chairman Sir Jasper Hallow, former deputy governor of the Bank of England. On the following day, the initial decision in Morgan's favour is reversed to general rejoicing in the Matthew Brown camp.

Throughout the north-west that evening, Slalom Lager and Old Peculier bitter are in great demand.

Additional reporting by Jeremy Warner and William Kay.

**TOMORROW**  
The serious game of Monopoly

This advertisement is published by S. N. Berisford & Sons Limited and J. Henry Schroder Waggs & Co. Limited on behalf of Hanson Trust PLC. The Directors of Hanson Trust PLC are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief they have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the information contained in this advertisement is true and correct in all material respects. The Directors of Hanson Trust PLC accept responsibility accordingly.

## Latest prices:

Mindful that share prices can vary daily, we are publishing a bulletin showing the value of our offer for Imperial. The value we've quoted is based on our best possible offer. The next closing date of our offer is April 11 at 5pm.

IMPERIAL SHARE PRICE:

# 356.0P.

HANSON BID WORTH:

# 372.5P.

HANSON BID HIGHER BY:

# +16.5P.

Figures based on the market prices at 5.30pm on Monday.

## HANSON TRUST

The value of Hanson Trust's offer for Imperial is based on the market price of Imperial shares at 5.30pm on Monday. The value of the offer is based on the market price of Imperial shares at 5.30pm on Monday. The value of the offer is based on the market price of Imperial shares at 5.30pm on Monday.

## Trouble by the spoonful

With a big takeover battle looming, rows in the EEC and fears about diet, why has the sugar business turned sour?

Sugar has been blamed for the slave trade and Queen Elizabeth I's bad teeth. For centuries it has been at the centre of political and nutritional debate.

Refined sugar is frequently attacked as a health risk by the "brown rice brigade". Yet it is not only free from additives and artificial flavouring, but if European and American consumption dropped dramatically, a host of Third World countries would be economically strangled — something with which those same health ferals would hate to be associated.

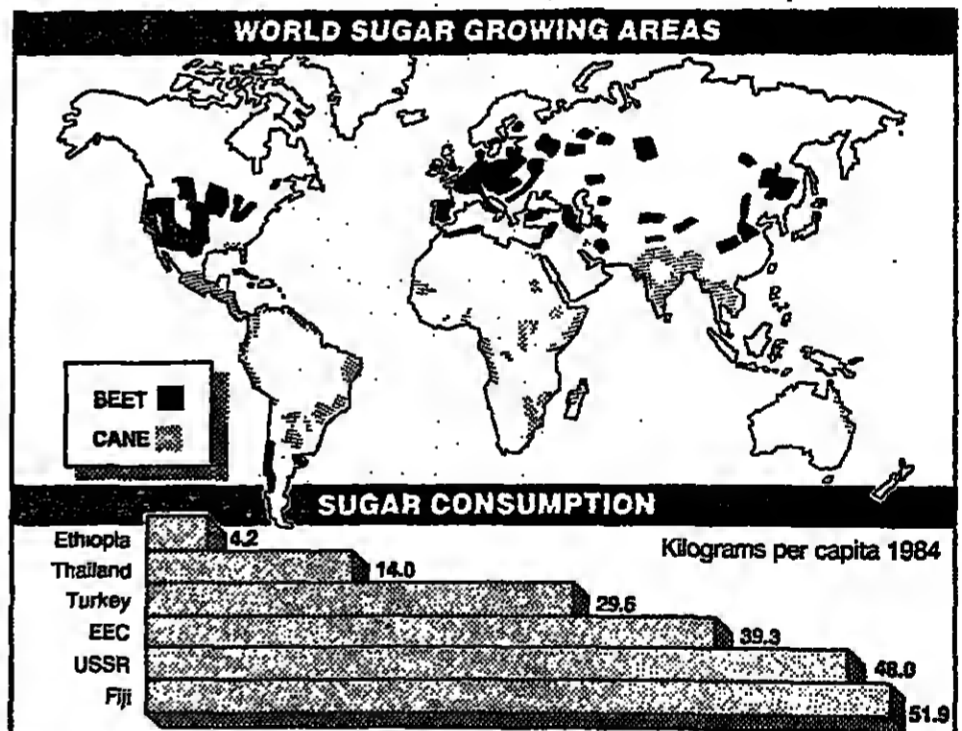
Even the scientists and nutritionists cannot agree. Professor John Yudkin, emeritus professor of nutrition at London University, is convinced that it is an important contributor to coronary thrombosis, diabetes and obesity. But Vincent Marks, professor of clinical biochemistry at Surrey University, insists: "Statements that sugar is a primary or indeed even a contributory cause of coronary heart disease are not only false and misleading, but frankly mischievous."

Britain absorbs 2,350,000 tonnes of sugar a year, something like 84lb per head of population. The market is roughly divided between sugar beet — grown in Britain and refined and distributed by British Sugar, now involved in a takeover battle — and sugar cane, imported, refined and distributed by Tate & Lyle.

If Britain's European partners had had their way, there would have been no imported sugar at all and the Third World or — in sugar jargon — the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP), would have gone to the wall alongside Tate & Lyle.

There is little difference between sugar obtained from beet or cane. Beet grows beneath the ground in temperate climates and cane above ground in tropical countries. White sugar is not an artificially doctored hybrid of "the real thing", but pure sucrose. "Raw brown sugar" is the stuff which arrives at, say, Tate and Lyle before it is refined; no one who works there would readily agree to eat or drink it.

\*Natural unrefined brown



sugar", on the other hand, is sugar which has been handled from source in the knowledge that it will not be refined and which contains traces of such metals as iron, chromium and zinc, thought to be beneficial. White sugar made into brown by the addition of molasses is, usually, brown-coloured white sugar.

The EEC pays a fixed price for raw sugar of £370 a ton — four times the world price. Michael Shersby, director general of Britain's Sugar Bureau, firmly denies that this amounts to a farming subsidy.

The fixed price is only paid, he insists, for sugar needed for the home market — the so-called quotas A and B — and only sugar exported as surplus is sold at the artificially depressed world price. "Without this guaranteed price, growers in Britain and the ACP countries would have no basis on which to invest in modern machinery", he says.

But the EEC also "dumps" about four-and-a-half million tons of sugar a year on the export market. It is not difficult to understand the anguish of Caribbean governments, who discovered last month that European sugar was being imported into their own countries at a fraction of the price that it cost to produce.

Grateful as the ACP countries might be for a guaranteed share of the international quota market, the bulk of their trade is still on the open world market. At the moment, their growers are losing up to £300 on every ton they produce.

"As a major export industry, sugar as we know it is dead", Mr George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad, said recently. The same decline, differing only in degree, exists in every other tropical region whose climate suits only sugar cane.

Even on the neatly divided home front, the battle cries are sounding. British Sugar, which had its quota share reduced in the 1970s after a succession of poor harvests, is lobbying hard for a return to the lion's portion. At the same time, its owners, S. and W.

Berisford, are openly threatening to sell their sugar interests. When they do, a British Leyland-style battle seems inevitable with the Italian sugar giant, Ferruzzi.

That prospect terrifies Tate & Lyle. With Ferruzzi controlling about 30 per cent of the entire European market, it could squeeze them out of the sugar business altogether.

**William Greaves**  
Sugar is the subject of O'Donnell Investigates The Food Business on BBC2 tonight at 7.30pm.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 919)

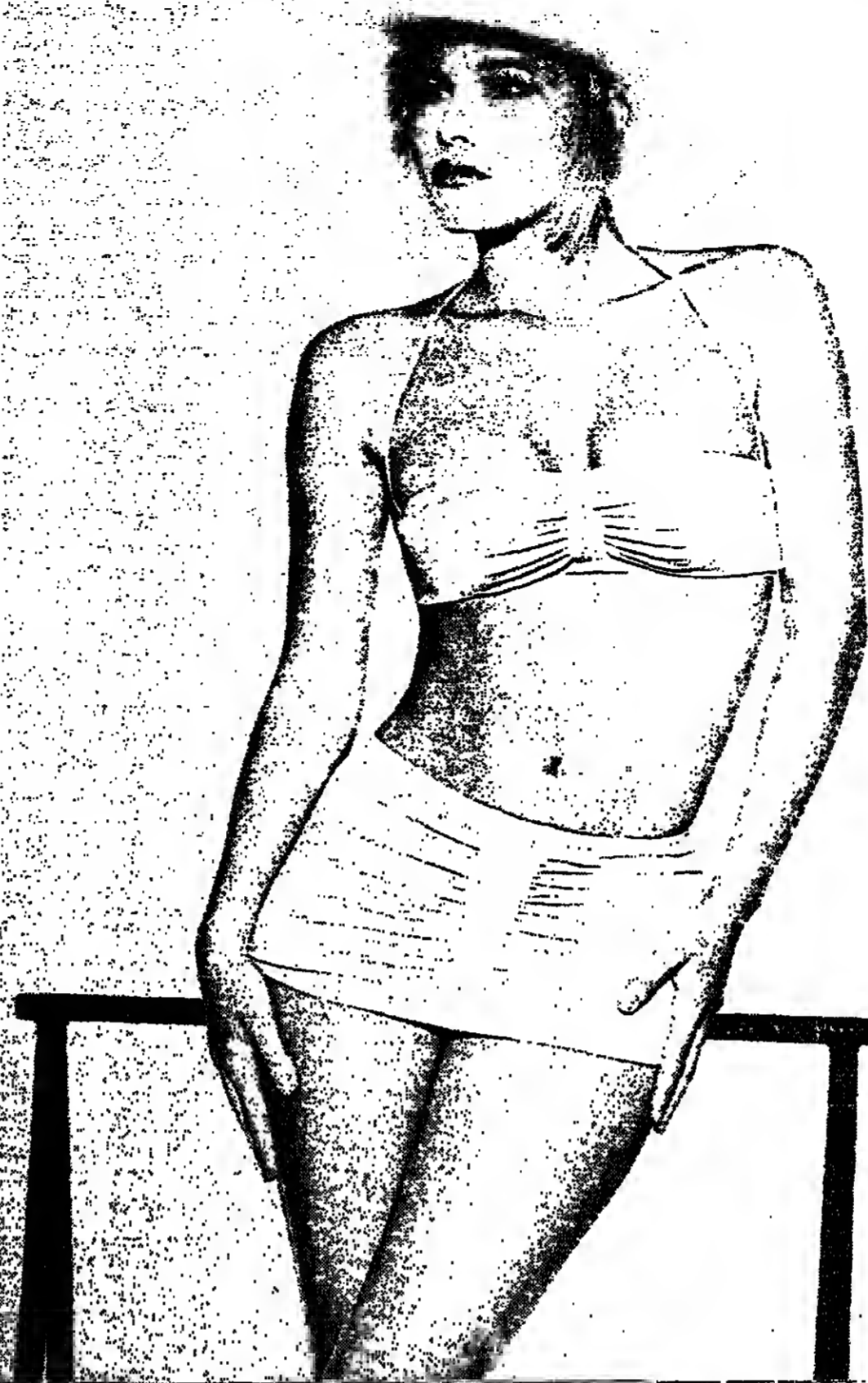
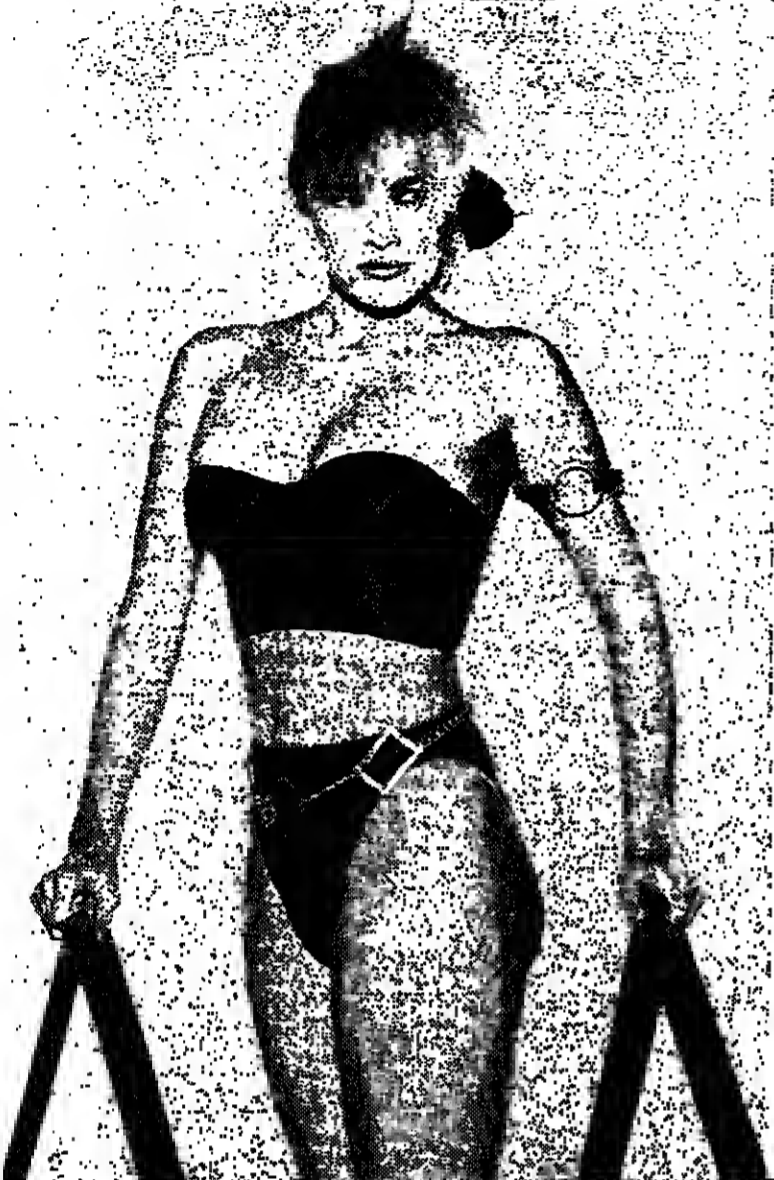
ACROSS  
1 With pretty view (6)  
5 Saug (4)  
8 Cake coating (5)  
9 Unreliable (7)  
11 Infirmary (8)  
13 N Israel Crusades port (4)  
15 Trappings (13)  
17 Honey wine (4)  
18 Spine segment (8)  
21 Left-over (7)  
22 Craftiness (5)  
23 Chances (4)  
24 Esteem (6)  
DOWN  
2 Ascend (5)  
3 Scold (3)  
4 Forger (13)  
5 Change (4)  
6 Taste (7)  
7 Large sailing ship (10)  
10 Courtyard (10)  
12 Noisy (4)  
14 Give off (4)  
16 Packed (7)  
19 Pipe wood (5)  
20 Scots girl (4)  
22 Joke (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 918  
ACROSS: 1 Fumes 4 Mention 8 Bogie 9 Trickle 10 Escallop 11 Pool 13 High-powered 17 Tops 18 Conserve 21 Gnocchi 22  
DOWN: 1 Fishbar 2 Magic 3 Steadily 4 Meteorologist 5 Nail 6 Ir-rainy 7 Needle 12 Personal 14 Implore 15 Stages 16 Tether 19

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Swim hi Swim lo

The beachwear scene, dominated in recent years by bright colours and the barest of essentials, is plunging back in time to the more modest underwear styles of the Fifties and Sixties



The Marks and Spencer saleslady was triumphant. "It just goes to prove", she said, "that women only want the bottom half of a bikini".

It did indeed. There in Brent Cross on a freezing spring day, hung the drooping, abandoned cups of the M & S bikini sets. The policy of allowing customers to buy what they want gives a whole new meaning to the idea of a one-piece swimsuit.

The beachwear revolution that is now lapping the shores of wholesome, high street stores is also affecting high fashion. For as the mass market gets holiday packing down to the briefest of briefs, designers come up with ever more fantastic creations to lure us back into the swimwear.

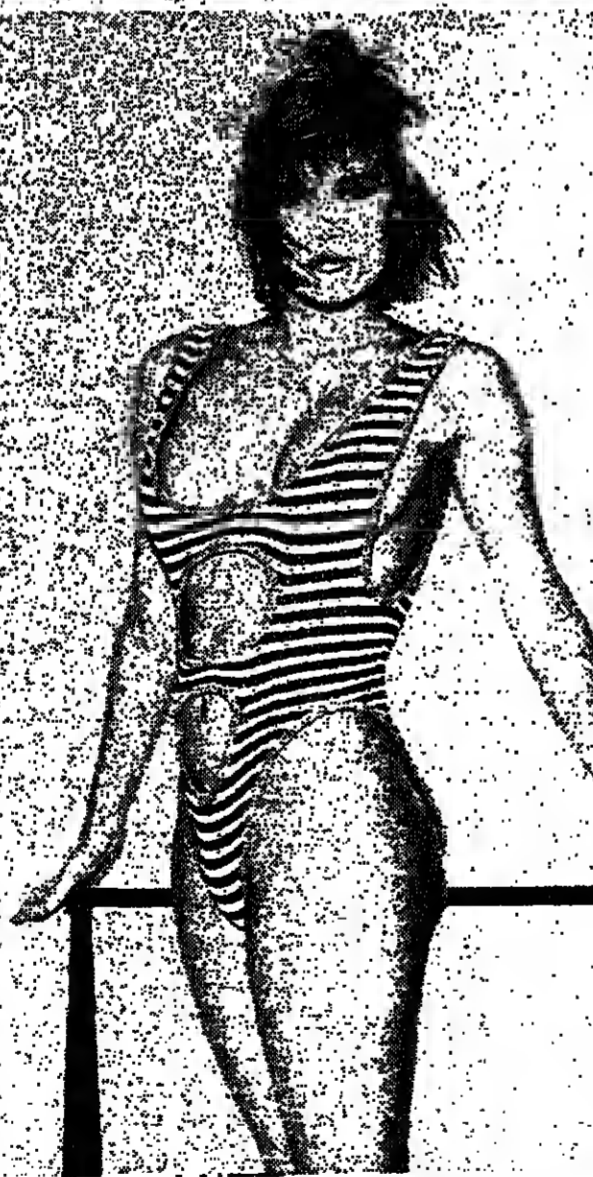
Just when you thought it was safe to try the high-cut swimsuits and bikini pants, the leading designers are trying the opposite angle and drawing the fabric down our thighs. The long-legged swimsuit, cut like a 1930s regulation swimsuit - but in today's featherlight man-made fabrics - is a novelty. So are the simple swimsuits that rely for their impact on geometric cut-outs across the body.

There is a whiff of the 1960s about a lot of these sharp angles, and especially in the key-hole cut-outs that are mostly to show off a bronzed back, but appear also at the midriff. The 1-back is another strong shape for swimsuits that are meant to have a life out of the water.

Italian designer Gianni Versace, one of the artistic creators of fashion swimsuits, has a distinct Sixties feel to his graphic black swimwear, which comes with a micro mini-skirt as the ultimate cover-up.

The most dramatic design treatment is given to the bikini in order to revitalize it as a two-piece. Those twin triangles of fabric tied at the sides with a thong are now being replaced by sturdier shapes: a bold V of fabric sliced up to the waist at the sides, or wide-leg panties covered with that 1950s modesty-saver - a full of over-skirt.

The despised bra top is also changing. The halter top has given way to the bandeau that



is getting much deeper and becoming more of a suntop and less just for the beach.

The inspiration for both halves of the bikini seems to come from early underwear, with the tops looking something like the bras that fat postcard women wore on the beach. These bold bikinis are unlikely to be worn by the deckchair brigade, for they are coming in from the high fashion names and at top-of-the-market prices.

Norma Kamali, the American designer whose swimsuits sell at Browns, has taken the shapes of old-fashioned corsets and reformed them in lightweight fabrics for quite a different effect. Her styles are saucy and much-copied.

Liza Bruce is another designer who makes waves on the beach with her sexy swimsuits, strapped, banded and cut-out to give you a suntan surprise. Such costumes are not meant for sunbathing, except rolled to the hips. They are for parading on the water-front or wearing as fashion's now buzz-garment: "the body", under a strong skirt or narrow trousers.

When I talked to Princess Stephanie of Monaco about her own swim wear collection (on sale at Harrods) she was adamant that she is designing clothes, not swimwear. She proved the point by wearing one of her glamorous ruffled swimsuits under an evening skirt to a gala dinner.

Perhaps because the classy swimsuits take you from day to night, sparkle, subtle glitter and shiny fabrics are now favourites. So are solid colours, with a lot of black, lit up with white or vivid day-glo trims. Stripes, spots and graphic patterns are oom more popular than gentler flowers. The only high fashion floral prints are the black outlined, stylized psychedelic blooms that come from the 1960s.

The choice between swimming high or swimming low lies in your wallet. Because the long-legged pants are high fashion, they are mostly more expensive than the very brief swimsuits with high-cut legs. That shape is now the standard in the chain stores. It

flatters and lengthens good legs but is cruel to heavy thighs and seats.

For those who swim seriously, for exercise or for fun, there is an excellent selection of swimsuits, featherlight, streamlined, and from the athletics experts like Speedo. The shapes are uncomplicated but the suits broken up with geometric flags of colour or by racing stripes. Straps are getting broader, sometimes cut like a wrestler's vest at the back.

For holidays, accessorizing your swimsuit is part of its fashion treatment. To keep up with the sleek, shiny image of the current beachwear, the favourite fabrics are latex or plastic for bold hoop earrings or cheap and cheery sandals. Heavy metal is also high fashion with hip-line chain belts that weigh more than the bikini.

Are there any real signs that the wave of topless sunbathing is receding? It took a sexual revolution to make us burn our flesh as well as our bras. It will need a counter-revolution to persuade anyone that modesty is a must for the beach.



Main picture, Bathing Belle: flesh pink lycra bikini with bandeau top and ruffled pants, by Livia. £29.95 from Fenwick, W1 and Newcastle. Soft straw hat, £19.50, The Hat Shop, WC2.

Top left, Deep Plunge: Gianni Versace's shiny black lycra bustier bikini, £52 from Gianni Versace, 35 Brook Street, W1 and 92 Brompton Road, SW1.

Above left, Stretch and swim: keyhole cut-outs on striped Crinkle Lycra swimsuit by Liza Bruce, £50 from Harrods, SW1; Lilywhites, W1; Prelude, Newcastle upon Tyne; Hattan, Brighton.

Above right, Sixties Geometry: black lycra one-piece with cross back straps, £7.99 by Club Azure from C&A branches.

Left, Pop-Art: strapless lycra print swimsuit, £52 by Kafka from Liberty, Regent Street, W1.

Chain and rubber jewellery from Prism at Hyper Hyper, W6. Hair by Wendy Sudd for Simon Rattan. Make-up by Jane Goddard.

Photographs by DAVID ANTHONY

FASHION PEOPLE

Falling into line

Who is the designer who has put Her Majesty shoulder-to-shoulder with her daughter-in-law? The hattercap yellow coat that has changed the royal silhouette was designed by Ken Fleetwood at Hardy Amies, who, with his usual discretion, will not enter into discussions about how resistance was overcome. The Princess of Wales who has, even more discreetly, become a client of Hardy Amies, might just have had something to do with this palace revolution.



But will Princess Diana be the guiding star in choosing the wedding dress for her friend Sarah Ferguson? Logic might suggest that Miss Ferguson will choose made-to-order clothes from Diana's young couturiers, Bruce Oldfield and Victor Edelstein and the willowy Catherine Walker. But the engagement outfit came from a newcomer, Alistair Blair. Blair's Person Friday is Susannah Constantine, a close friend of Lord Linley and of his sister Lady Sarah, who first introduced Sarah to Diana. In the fashion world, the scissors are not ...



I claim total responsibility for Ralph Lauren's lyrical campaign in praise of older men. I knew that Ralph had liked the men's fashion pictures I took at Kempton Park last autumn, showing a distinguished grandfather figure (left) with his Lauren-clad "grandson". Ralph took my idea to the Bahamas the next month. The result are the evocative pictures of a Wasp family on a country weekend that you will find in the glossy magazines. His version has the elderly gentleman (right) a spectator at polo rather than horse-racing. But after all, polo is Lauren's signature.

Japanese twists

A throng of black clad fashion groupies descended like crows on Sloane Street last week to celebrate the opening of Yohji Yamamoto's new shop (writes Rebecca Tyrrel). The party and the shop came courtesy of fashion king Joseph Ettedgui. Yohji himself put in an early appearance, but fled before the throng swooped.



Joseph has given over his Norman Foster, early 80s hi-tech store to Yohji, who has now given the decor a Japanese twist. But it was Champagne, not sake, that flowed and the only sign of oriental cuisine was the seaweed green of the batik print sarongs.

The groupies were fresh from viewing the new collection in Paris and the talk was of Yohji's clever cutting, though no one was yet wearing the new palette of bright colours promised next season.

The spring collection hung on shiny industrial rails around our heads and was photographed in moody black and white for a glossy brochure. Matelot T-shirts are worn with little French girl's sailor dresses. Mandarin tunics in lightweight man-made fabrics like rayon and nylon are mixed with cotton skirts with mis-matched buttons.

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Gucci are pleased to announce the introduction of a new Personal Charge Card to make your shopping with us even more pleasurable.

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SPRING EVENT

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Table with columns for item name, price, and quantity. Includes items like RYLYON CARLTON, SLEEPERZEE EXECUTIVE, and RYLYON BROMPTON.

Table with columns for item name, price, and quantity. Includes items like CUDDLER Single Bed size, CARDINA Double Bed size, and ARDEN Double Bed size.

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Advertisement for 'We think Big is Beautiful' by Sussex Sewing Company, featuring a woman in a swimsuit.

THE TIMES DIARY

Hot seat for Snow

News flash from Independent Television News: Jon Snow is returning from Washington to become ITN's political editor...

Mmm

Heavy rail passengers were revitalized yesterday by an amendment to the old slogan "Send Botha Home" on a bridge at Herne Hill, south London...

Words worth

In a perfect world everyone would read the Times Diary. For the moment, teachers Anna and John Dunlop are grateful that Philip Bolton, managing director of Swan Hellenic Cruises, does not splutter over his cornflakes yesterday when he read how the Dunlops had tied in a Spectator competition with another competitor who, in a draw, was given the first prize: a Swan Hellenic art treasure tour...

Moving house

Although it has not yet been announced, Tom King's personal adviser in Northern Ireland, Richard Ehrman, is to quit. His decision comes only weeks after Nigel Lawson lost two of his advisers, Howard Davies and Rodney Low. Lawson's loss pales into insignificance beside the exodus endured by the unpopular John Stanley, the Armed Forces Minister, who has lost about a dozen senior officials in his time...

Sacré bleu

France was very smug when it persuaded Oxford and Cambridge to stage a boat race every August at Mandelieu. Now it thinks it has done even better for this year's event: it has also secured crack teams from Yale and New York's Cornell University.

LONG ROOM



I just wish they'd leave Ian alone so he can get on not playing cricket

MoD rocker

After further embarrassing government backdowns over GCHQ, all George Younger needs is for one of his Ministry of Defence staff to end up leading a national trade union. Ann Downey, a GCHQ clerical officer who refused to take the government's hush money, is this month standing for the "Broad Left 82" in the elections to the national executive of the civil servants union, the CPSA. What's more, I understand, her emotive circumstances make it odds-on that she will succeed.

Know-alls

Sturdily independent, the people of Sark - not to mention great title-tartars. The 500 people of the island have just voted in their semi-autonomous local parliament not to undergo a quinquennial census. By law, householders are required to complete an eight-page form used to establish trends in immigration, education, housing and employment. But the islanders - Sarkians? Sarkies? - say there is no point since everyone on the four square mile island knows everything about everyone else. Big sister Guernsey knows better than to argue. PHS

The European criticism of the recent US naval action against Libya was part of an established pattern. However seemingly justified the use of American power might be, the reaction of its Nato allies is the same: we have become accustomed to speaking about the United States as dangerous, aggressive and unstable.

Although such criticism is usually over US foreign policy, it draws upon broader and older criticisms of American society as being violent, chaotic, crime-ridden and irrational. America is portrayed as a wealthy neurotic, dangerous at home and abroad.

Many of the critics, both here and in America, call themselves liberals. But what underlies them is a non-Communist repudiation of liberal democratic capitalism and its values. The liberal tradition developed in 19th century England. At its heart was an optimistic belief in progress, in the supremacy of the individual, in the economic and moral beneficence of capitalism, and in limited, constitutional government. This liberal capitalism developed still more fully in the United States because of its lack of a feudal tradition, and the absence of what R.H. Tawney called "the lingering aroma of the aristocratic legend".

In this century, however, Europe has reacted against its own early liberalism. That reaction, which is the fundamental source of its anti-Americanism, takes two broad forms.

First, there is European distaste for America's democratic culture. Take, for example, post-war West Germany, which has become the most Americanized of America's West European allies. Andrei Markovits of Boston University points out that America and the Americans are normally more popular with the German public, but not with the German literati: conservative and radical thinkers alike, he says, regard American "civilization" as "overly materialistic, vulgar, uncouth, instrumental and mass-orientated". As an antithesis to this, European peace movement propaganda is laced with nostalgic appeals to pastoral ideals and to older, gentler rural values. All of this is skilfully counterpoised against the image of a rapacious commercial, transatlantic superpower, out to destroy peaceful Europe. "Culture" has become a political weapon.

The second source of anti-Americanism is the traditionalist rejection of social equality. Anthony Crosland used to argue from

Stephen Haseler traces the sources of the latest bout of anti-Americanism

US and us: the new rift in British politics



the left that in American, as compared to European, society, "class distinctions are less pervasive and less hereditary, social attitudes are less class-conscious, the atmosphere more natural and unrestrained, the social ladder as a whole much shorter, and social envy and resentment less - in sum, social equality is much greater". Crosland exposed the elitist nature of the anti-Americanism

convergence between the US and Western Europe seemed possible. Subsequent economic problems, however, polarized the politics and societies of Western Europe, dispersing the pro-American pro-Atlanticist tendencies at the centre.

There is an identifiable cluster of British institutions and interest groups - the BBC, the Ted Heath wing of the Conservative Party, the Church of England, the Civil Service - which share certain characteristics, all of them leading to anti-Americanism. They put forward a liberal face while harbouring elitist, reactionary or bourgeois sentiments. They recruit many of their personnel from privileged backgrounds (particularly public schools) and tend, consequently, to resent free market, democratic and egalitarian forces, which many see as threatening their very existence. They are world players, used to being taken seriously from Bombay to New York but no longer necessarily admired or even particularly noticed. Anti-Americanism provides an outlet for their resentments and frustrations.

Attitudes to the United States could soon define a new political divide in Britain. Mrs Thatcher's obvious self-identification with aspects of American culture has forced the issue. The questions which she seems to be posing to the British people are of ultimate importance: do we wish, finally, to rejoin the modern world of the open societies, and are we prepared to take the risks?

On the other side stand the political representatives of the forces opposed to modernization: the majority of the Labour Party, who still see themselves as representing the proletariat created by the nineteenth century industrialism; certain sections of the Alliance parties who, for all their progressive talk, represent the interests and inclinations of a narrow, provincial stratum of English upper-class society (best typified by the growing green movement in the Liberal Party, with its anti-nuclear, anti-technological impulse); the left wing of the Conservative Party, with the most to lose - in terms of inherited wealth and privilege - should our society actually be opened up.

It is a formidable coalition with counterparts in other Western countries. How the US deals with the challenge will be a fundamental test of its superpower status; and how its friends and allies respond to anti-Americanism in their own communities will be a test of their maturity.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Reading, writing and revolution

points. Always have unfinished business when meetings end - requiring further (extra) meetings. Increase numbers of meetings - if non-members find attendance difficult, so much the better. Prolong meetings by prevaricating, "seeking clarification", "niggling", and insist on being heard out. Pick awkward times for meetings...

Europe... Note that teachers trained in the late Sixties are often suitable. Next, attention is turned to the Non-teaching Staff. Discover Union affiliation... Visit them, offer to carry complaints... Inquire after grievances, promise action. Get caretaker to Governors' meetings.

After that, the Students: Offer to pass "grublines" to Head, to teachers. Offer literature (they do not mean what you and I think of as literature), especially to senior students, offer to put school in touch with... useful organisations.

Finally, the Parents: Always bring up parents' complaints at Governors' Meetings. FOUR YEARS IS NOT LONG. say "some parents" even if only one. Infiltrate PTA committee. Keep up questioning of Head's authority... Offer to accompany parents to interview with Head, insist on seeing Head; imply difficulty for parent alone. Always take side of parents and students in cases of corporal punishment, suspension from school etc. Encourage parents to write to Governors with complaints. Question whether Head should attend PTA meetings.

The document ends with a curious rubric, printed in capitals, and so presumably of particular significance, which reads REMEMBER: FOUR YEARS IS NOT LONG. Whether this refers to a target the organizers have set themselves - say to control the schools of St Helens in that time - or to a significant date (perhaps the next election of governors) is not clear, at least to the uninformed. But it directly reinforces, in its mysterious and sinister urgency, the warning that the minute catalogue of instructions ought to provide for the St Helens Education Authority, for the area's parents and teachers (and pupils for that matter), for the Department of Education and indeed for the entire country.

The joker we failed to take seriously

any and every organization that could help them to power. Monarchist? Not an unthinking, uncritical devotee of all things royal but seeing the role of the monarch in the British constitution as our last defence against tyranny which, he feared, might one day need to be invoked. (That did not stop him from trying to bring private prosecutions for alleged dangerous driving against, among others, Prince Philip and Princess Anne). Public Safety. Who can now doubt that Britain would be cleaner, safer, less ugly, more socially cohesive if the political parties had abandoned their philosophy of giving the electorate anything that brings in votes and taken action in the 1950s to prevent the untrammeled proliferation of the motor car? White Resident? Would we not have avoided intolerable social tensions, accompanied by rioting and an unprecedented level of crime, had politicians from Attlee onward not flinched and imposed controls earlier on the entry of non-white Commonwealth immigrants? In the first of his 30 by-election campaigns, in 1951, Boaks advocated the then revolutionary

or at least the 99.86 per cent or so who, from whatever political standpoint, do not want to see Britain's educational system either destroyed altogether or turned into an instrument designed to further the revolutionary aims of a band of implacable brutes who aim for a state that would turn us all into helots.

Many of the techniques that these fanatics are instructed to use will be familiar to anyone who has ever belonged to an organization in which there are even a very few of them: I was myself inevitably reminded of the affairs of the London Freelance Branch of the NUJ, in the days when I and others were trying to prise open the grip upon it of a handful (perhaps 50 out of some 3,000) of various brands of communist and Trotskyite. But even those who have had direct experience of their aims and methods are often inclined (largely to excuse themselves from the trouble of resisting) to minimize the danger.

I think that is a mistake, and a potentially disastrous one. Look again at the very first sentence in the first section of this Devil's Catchment: "When in the majority..." You may say that that sort of language is customary among these bullies, but many of whom are convinced, and say that the Revolution is going to arrive next Wednesday (or, when it fails to materialize on the due date, the Tuesday following).

But remember that this document was never openly published; it was designed to remain in the hands to which it was directed. The recipients would know well whether their group of school governors contained only a couple of members or enough to carry the day; there would be no point or gain, indeed much risk of disillusion, for the rank and file to be told that they were far more powerful than they knew themselves to be. And I repeat that there is no reason to suppose that any area of the country is wholly immune to this kind of infiltration and corruption of the educational process. Perhaps all those involved in the process, and in particular parents, teachers and governors, should take a moment to ponder the implications of this extraordinarily detailed battle plan for the conquest and rule of education. For whatever the final slogan on the paper may mean, I think we can all agree with it: four years is not long.

© Times Newspapers, 1986.

Laurie Weston

Obituary, page 18.

Roger Scruton

When charity goes astray

The preamble to the Charitable Uses Act of 1601 gives no definition of charity. Nevertheless, in the cases that it mentions, and in the subsequent history of the common law, four broad areas have been defined as charitable: religion, education, the relief of poverty, and other purposes beneficial to the community. Those categories must be understood not abstractly but in the light of a long history of cases through which the courts have tried to offer a consensual idea of public benefit.

Two firm principles have emerged from the judicial reasoning. The first is that charities should not merely serve the private interests of the donor. They should not, for example, be designed as a reward to employees, or as a family endowment. Secondly, charities should not be political in intention, even if they are sometimes political in effect.

The consequences of this second principle have been profound: charities are exempt from taxation, and to exclude political organizations from this privilege is drastically to curtail their power. There seems to be little agreement, however, as to the reason for the exclusion. Lawyers and jurists have written as though it were an historical accident, a quirk of the common law, subsequently enshrined in fiscal thinking, and now leading a permanent colour to our politics.

In fact there are good reasons for the exclusion of political activity from the field of charity. Politics is never better than a means to an end, while education, worship and the relief of suffering are ends in themselves. In these latter activities man is at rest, doing what he knows to be intrinsically worthwhile. In the experience of worship, learning and kindness are embodied our first ideas of peace. Politics, by contrast, is directed always to a further goal. It has no intrinsic value, but must look for its justification in barely foreseeable consequences. Politics is a paradigm of restlessness - an experience in which man is always seeking, never finding, and always in conflict with his kind.

The exclusion of politics from the privileges granted to charity can be seen, therefore, as part of the de-politicization of society. It expresses an important motive of the English law, which is the generation and protection of civil society as an entity independent of the state. The law of charity encourages those activities in which we are at peace, the value of which is unquestioned by those engaged in them. At the same time it refuses to encourage politics, in which our conflicts are heightened, and where value is never more than instrumental.

Moreover, through charitable endowment, churches, schools, colleges and relief organizations are maintained outside the control of the state. The existence of these institutions constitutes a severe limitation on the scope and the authority of political power. Through their fiscal privileges such institutions are able to defy the attempts to control our lives

and to mobilize our actions. Totalitarian states, therefore, usually forbid gifts to charity. For such states are the enemies of civil society, and seek rather to control the thought and activity of the citizen than to permit his nature to flourish according to its own intrinsic purposes.

Our de-politicized law of charity is an important component of a free social order. Everyone should therefore view with alarm the increasing defiance of the law by established charities. Many of these are turning themselves into left-wing campaigning organizations, while the Charity Commissioners - whose role is to uphold and to advertise the law - neither take action against them nor notice the fault.

Consider, for example, the intensive campaign mounted by Oxfam, Christian Aid and associated bodies in support of the Marxist government of Nicaragua. This campaign has produced a flood of literature, and even advertisements on the Underground, inviting us to "pray that Nicaragua be left in peace" (the last two words being no more than an afterthought). It may be the case, as these charities claim, that the Sandinistas are leading the people of Nicaragua towards peace, justice and a Christian polity; it may also be the case, as Nicaraguans like Humberto Belli have forcefully argued, that they are leading the people towards Marxist enslavement beneath a mantle of deliberate deception. (See Belli's *Breaking Faith*, published by the Fuego Institute).

But is it the role of charities to enter this debate or to spend considerable sums, as Oxfam does, on propaganda indistinguishable in language and content from that issued by the Sandinistas and their left-wing allies? A particularly disturbing example is Oxfam's campaigning booklet *Nicaragua - The Threat of a Good Example?* by Dianna Melrose. This carefully arranged pastiche of opinions, facts and images, backed by a reading list of exclusively left-wing material, invites us to campaign in support of the new socialist order in Nicaragua, to put appropriate pressure on the British government and the European Economic Community, to follow various paths towards sabotaging US foreign policy. To use Oxfam's good name to win credibility for a cause that is immensely controversial and in all probability counter to Britain's long-term interests is a species of deception comparable to that practised daily by the Sandinistas. Are we to believe that Oxfam, too, is another *maquis*, another mask for dictatorial power?

The Charity Commissioners have been many times alerted to Oxfam's propaganda on behalf of "Third World socialism" by those on whom it is bestowed. Yet they have persistently refused to take action. Perhaps the time has come for those who give money to such charities to reflect again as to whether it is either honestly raised or wisely used. The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover... Miles Kingston

How's the Gulf handicap?

Just how well do you keep up with the news? Could you point to the Gulf of Sirte on a map of the world? And if you did, would you be surprised if your index finger was attacked by a Libyan rocket? Was that maybe what happened to Prince Charles?

Here are some more searching questions based on world news as reported during the past 10 days. 1. The Greater London Council managed to slash away millions of pounds during its last few days in a secret Swiss bank account, as indeed did ex-President Marcos of the Philippines. Accidentally, these two accounts have become confused, so that last week more than £40 million was given to gay theatre groups and lesbian crèches in Manila. True or false?

2. Which of the following has been going on the longest? (a) The Iraq-Iran war. (b) The teachers' dispute. (c) The Test series against the West Indies. (d) The Scillies - Netherlands War.

3. Although Hampton Court Palace is a very old building, it is uninsured. Although it is highly inflammable, there are no sprinklers anywhere in the rooms. And although it is full of works of art, there are little old ladies living there who are in the habit of having a late-night drink by naked candle-light. When the place goes up in flames, are you (a) surprised; (b) surprised it didn't happen years ago; (c) surprised, because you thought things like that only happened at the V & A?

admiral sitting up late at night for a last drink, by candle-light. 6. Which well-known institution celebrated its fifth birthday last week? (a) The Social Democratic Party. (b) Labour's campaign to oust the Militant Tendency. (c) The Iran-Iraq war. (d) The Test series against the West Indies.

7. Who is the criminal most wanted for extradition on Scotland Yard's list? (a) Colonel Gaddafi. (b) Evelyn Glenhoddle. (c) Ian Botham.

8. During the week Prince Charles and Princess Diana opened a huge new building at Heathrow, London. What is the building for? (a) To provide a room to fog-eaten motorists. (b) To provide premises out of the weather where the police can practise their anti-riot procedures. (c) To provide net practice for replacements being flown out to join the England cricket team in the West Indies.

9. In which newspaper did this headline appear: "Prince Charles's Body Rejected by His Finger?" 10. Which is the correct way to spell the name of the Libyan leader? (a) Gaddafi. (b) Qaddafi. (c) Qadaffi. (d) Q'haddaf'ni. (e) Cholmondley.

11. Which was recently voted in a national poll as the most boring sporting fixture of modern times? (a) The Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race. (b) The Labour v Militant Vote Race. (c) Talks about talks about summit talks.

12. And which was recently voted Most Injured Organ of the Year? (a) Prince Charles's finger. (b) Mike Gatting's nose. (c) Steven Spielberg's ego. 13. Why are the Austrians worried about Dr Kurt Waldheim? (a) Because he may have been a Nazi. (b) Because he may not have been a Nazi. (c) Because he may have tried to mask millions of pounds out of the UN to a secret Swiss bank. (d) Because he may have tried to bomb Hampton Court during the war.







1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

**A VERY DANGEROUS ERROR**

Well before the launch of Mr Eddy Shah's new paper, well before the move of *The Times* and the other News International titles to London's docklands, well before the time when the proposed launch of a new newspaper was as familiar an event as it is today, the complaint could be heard that the products of Fleet Street took an unreasonable interest in their own affairs. A small industrial dispute in Ludgate Circus, it was argued, received immediate coverage for which a crippling strike in the North East of England might wait months. Were readers really as interested in the Bracken House machine minders' wrangle, it was asked, as were those journalists who daily brought each detail lovingly to their attention?

Those who found the national press unappealingly self-regarding in the past may find the present still harder to bear. Scarcely a newspaper edition goes by without a story about a newspaper in it. But whereas in the past such stories were mostly not of the greatest moment and it rarely mattered — except to the most fastidious — whether the words were motivated by self-importance, self-flagellation, sincere concern for free speech or somewhat less than sincere attempts to lamen the competition, the situation today is markedly different.

The publishers of *The Times* are involved in one of the biggest, most violent and hence genuinely newsworthy industrial disputes that has taken place in central London since the war. More than five thousand print workers have lived up to their past reputation for irrational strike action and encountered the present reality of lost jobs. They and their supporters are engaged in a destructive struggle — using weapons that would not disgrace a Chicago prison riot. At the moment it is mainly self-destructive action. But as the rest of Fleet Street follows News International down the road of commercial reason, there is no saying where the destructive forces will fall — and with what results.

One thing, however, should be absolutely clear. What is happening at Wapping — the aims, ambitions, methods and motives of all sides in the conflict — is of no small

importance to newspapers and their readers. Its course and outcome will have more impact on the political life of this country than, say, the Fulham by-election. It should not be for us to say so but its coverage requires the very best in rectitude and impartiality that a free press can offer. The very freedom of that press is being dragged to the stake.

At the end of last week News International attempted to follow its free offer to the unions at Gray's Inn Road with a short newspaper advertising campaign that set out the company's case. Mr Robert Maxwell's papers took the advertisement. So did those owned by Associated Newspapers. So did Mr Shah's *Today*. But, strangely, *The Guardian* and *The Financial Times* wanted indemnities against consequent legal action. *The Sunday Telegraph* and *Observer* found no space to spare. Most openly and cynically of all, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* said that he wanted to give no help to his principal commercial competitor.

The reaction to this curious set of events was still more curious. Here was a newspaper story of some significance, a part of a bigger story of very great significance. Did *The Guardian*, which had three stories broadly critical of the News International position, carry any mention of the missing advertisements. Did the *Telegraph* draw its readers' attention to its generous protection of their minds from the rude blandishments of Wapping? They did not. *The Financial Times* ran three different Wapping stories. Did any mention the advertisement row? No.

Now, in normal circumstances, it ill behoves a newspaper to criticise the editorial judgements of its rivals. We all operate in the same market place. Over time our readers will see us for what we are, judge us accordingly and buy us or not as they will. But it also behoves all who love newspapers — their virtues, their faults, their candours, their conspiracies, their diverse contribution to the public life of this country — to take a straightforward journalistic look at the motives in this case.

News International's offer to the unions of its Gray's Inn Road printing plant in settlement of the dispute over Wapping opens the possibility of new jobs in new papers, some of which — possibly all of which — could be sympathetic to the Labour Party. The Labour movement says that it wants jobs. It says it wants a friendlier national daily. Is any part of the movement acting as though it actually wanted to achieve those aims?

Certainly Mr Robert Maxwell is not. Perhaps this should cause nobody any surprise. But the sight of two almost identical editorials in his *Sunday Mirror* and *Sunday People*, both attacking a scheme which might have bought his papers some pro-Labour competition, puts a question mark at least over his motives.

What about Mr Kinnock and his employment spokesman, Mr Prescott, who said he would not exchange property for principle? They both clearly want jobs for printworkers. But they want old jobs that no longer exist. They do not want the risk of new jobs. As for a Labour paper, why spoil a nice dream by trying to make it work?

On all sides of the Left — from the print union leaders to the leader of the Labour Party — the methods and motives betray a depressingly familiar mixture of cynicism and brutality. The result is an unguided weapon of great potential power and utterly unpredictable application.

There are some in the newspaper industry who are still afraid of their unions. This alone ought to speak more than any advertisement in favour of the cause that News International is fighting. Sadly, however, the fact of fear is often the best kept secret. And it is hard not to have some sympathy for those who are afraid.

There are others who continue to play the game of hoping that the bomb will fall on their competitors not on themselves. Some editors believe that they have a hiding place. There is no hiding place. There is plenty of precedent for the view that all is fair in love, war and Fleet Street. But in 1986 it is a simple, very dangerous error.

**TINKERING IS NOT ENOUGH**

Public confidence in the condition of education in Britain is hardly bolstered by the manner in which its problems are now being publicly discussed by members of the Government. Mrs Thatcher has made it clear that she now regards education as a political priority and she is right. Permanent damage is being done to children whose schooldays come only once, and public concern is likely to cost the government votes. But what is to be done about it? The Prime Minister will play the key role in determining that.

Sir Keith Joseph has been under attack for his lack of success in handling the teachers' dispute which now threatens not only daily life and learning in schools, but also teaching for the new GCSE examination. (The teachers' unions abuse of their power by using the new examination as a weapon against the Secretary of State is, of course, reprehensible.) Sir Keith also carries the ultimate public responsibility for the inadequate financial provision from which so many schools are suffering, even though this reflects more the way in which local government resources are deployed than the general level of central financing.

The latest educational problem for the government is presented by yesterday's proposals of the National Advisory Body for cutting 9,000 student places at Polytechnics in 1987/88, and the killing off of entire departments, even in engineering, which hardly seems to meet the needs of the time for more vocational training rather than less.

The schools, however, present the main challenge, and a radically new approach is needed. Who is to initiate it? Sir Keith Joseph is retiring from the House of Commons at the end of this Parliament, and it has been commonly accepted in Westminster that he is likely to leave his department (if not the govern-

ment, where he might remain without a portfolio) this autumn, when Mrs Thatcher is expected to have her final reshuffle of this administration. If that is so, we shall have an awkward period of time between now and the autumn in which it is hard to see how new approaches can be attempted.

In this uncertain situation the adherents of various ministers, if not the ministers themselves, seem to be putting in their tentative claims for succession to the hot seat at the Department of Education and Science in either the "wet", "dry" or "new broom" interest, and it is certainly arguable that if Sir Keith is going, there would be benefit in making the change sooner rather than later.

But Mrs Thatcher has now gone out of her way to express her "total support" for Sir Keith, and her admiration for what he has done to raise educational standards which might even be taken to indicate that there will be no change before the election itself. Sir Keith has, indeed, done some valuable work, not least on the curriculum, but the question is whether he is the right person to take education forward from here. What is surely not in doubt is that the uncertainty is damaging, and Mrs Thatcher ought to find a way of ending it.

Meanwhile, even as the Prime Minister makes it clear that she is still interested in the idea of the education voucher under a new name (education credit), Sir Keith's Minister of State, Mr Chris Patten (speaking from the heartland of the Education Department which killed the idea off last time round) has discussed vouchers with some scepticism in the House of Commons, and has floated the idea of a network of Crown schools which would be set up, and directly funded, by the DES, by-passing local authorities.

On the face of it, the scheme has some attractions as a means of setting standards to

which local authority schools would live up to. It would make good acute deficiencies in academic education in some places; but academic potential would not necessarily be their criterion of selection. Elsewhere they might be addressed to deficiencies of training.

But in other respects the idea carries implications which one would expect Sir Keith, as an opponent of centralisation, to distrust, even though he has now said that he authorised its scrutiny. For one thing, though the Crown schools might look like an echo of the old direct grant schools, they would not have the independence or local resources which enabled so many of the direct grant schools to survive independently when government money was withdrawn. The Government should also ask itself, looking at the Health Service, what reason its experience gives it for thinking that running education bureaucratically from the centre is better than running it locally by local authorities. Education is too important to be left to local politicians and new ways must be found; but handing it to Whitehall officials appears a dubious answer.

The Government should remember the store set by Conservatives in the 1960s and 1970s on local resistance to central educational fashion and the stampede into comprehensives, and ask whether it wishes to give this weapon to a future Labour administration. It should ask, most of all, what the scheme would do for the many children who would still be left out of it in local authority schools.

The Government is showing every sign of thinking on its feet as it runs to keep up with events moving too fast for it. It is not the best way of new thinking, and Mrs Thatcher should find some way of convincing the public that the Government knows where it is going.

**Europe's view on Arab terror**

From Mr Peter Foster  
Sir, The encounter between the US Sixth Fleet and Colonel Gadhafi's Soviet-made missiles has highlighted once again the disagreement between Western Europe and America about how to deal with Arab or Muslim fanaticism.

The European view reminds one of the "progressive" educational psychology which emerged from the "silly sixties"; do not try to discipline the naughty child or you will turn him into a dangerous criminal; in any case, society in general and his parents in particular are really to blame.

EEC governments are expressing concern about the Americans' sharp response to Colonel Gadhafi's missile attacks, having earlier rejected Washington's lead in applying economic sanctions against the maverick Libyan dictator, on the ground that Arab terrorism is rooted in Western failure to give effective support to the cause of the fanatical and intransigent Palestinians, which "moderate" Arab leaders dare not appear to betray.

Until recently it was possible to bolster such Arabophile sentiments with considerations of realpolitik: the dependence of Western Europe on a powerful Middle East-based oil cartel and the need to deny Soviet propaganda an easy route into the bleeding hearts and confused minds of the Arab and Muslim world; but surely no longer.

Politically, economically and ideologically the Arabs are riven by dissensions engendered by competitive greed, mutual suspicion and sectional fanaticism. We no more need collectively to fear their blackmail or take seriously their ritual tantrums, provided we avoid exposing our individual selves to murder or kidnapping, steer clear of notorious centres of banditry and keep a tight grip on airline security.

Nor should we heed the hypocritical rhetoric of the Soviet authorities, who for six years have demonstrated in Afghanistan, and recently on a smaller scale in Beirut, their utter ruthlessness in dealing with Muslim "extremists".

Yours faithfully,  
PETER FOSTER,  
Rex Cottage,  
Abinger Common,  
Near Dorking,  
Surrey,  
March 27.

**Weakness at A level**

From Dr L. Velecky  
Sir, When the A levels and the International Baccalaureate are compared (letter from Miss A. Dreydel, March 24) the contrast between them is not just between the mere "depth plus breadth" of the latter. What matters even more for the education of the person is that the A-level system makes no attempt at exploring the relationships between and among the subjects studied or how they fit into the students' general cultural background; nor does it encourage them to consider critically how they come to know.

The International Baccalaureate does attempt to do these things through its obligatory course in "Theory of knowledge".

Yours faithfully,  
LUBOR VELECKY,  
Moderator for Theory of Knowledge, International Baccalaureate Office,  
Route des Morillons 15,  
CH-1218 Grand-Saconnex,  
Geneva,  
Switzerland,  
March 25.

**Alliance and hunting**

From Mr John Cartwright, MP for Woolwich (Social Democratic Party)  
Sir, You recently reported a claim by the Conservative MP, Sir Hector Monro, that Alliance MPs would "certainly" support legislation to outlaw hare coursing, fox hunting and stag hunting.

May I make it perfectly clear that there is no formal Alliance policy on these questions? Individual Liberal and SDP members of Parliament have their own opinions, often strongly held, on the subject of field sports. On this, as on other issues no party whip is applied and individuals are free to follow their own conscience.

It is therefore quite impossible to predict how Alliance MPs would vote on these issues in the next Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CARTWRIGHT,  
House of Commons,  
April 4.

**Damage at V & A**

From Mr A R Hobson  
Sir, The accident at the Victoria and Albert (report, March 24) prompts the question whether public money is being well spent on museums' buying objects they have no room to display, their acquisition only adding to the clutter in perilous and antiquated storerooms.

When a ladder cannot be erected without the risk of smashing an Alinari bust into smithereens, will the champions of London's prior claim to every notable work of art justify further acquisitions on the grounds that they are needed to fill the gaps thus created?

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,  
ANTHONY HOBSON,  
Brook's,  
St James's Street, SW 1  
April 1

**Thoughts on passing of the GLC**

From Mr Robert Mitchell  
Sir, As the GLC ended in a burst of fireworks, I walked out of County Hall with relief that, after 22 years as a Conservative member, I was free from its burdensome demands. But I sighed for London which will only gradually appreciate its loss, for the GLC dealt with strategic issues.

I remembered some of the great London initiatives. The green belt was purchased, assembled and fiercely defended. That defence is already waning. Covent Garden, St Katherine's Dock, Crystal Palace National Sports Centre and the South Bank complex are unique achievements.

Regional parks like Burgess (Southwark), Mile End (Tower Hamlets) and in the Lea and Colne Valleys — these are only possible in disadvantaged areas by spreading the cost London-wide. Free travel passes and seaside homes have enriched the lives of many pensioners as the Taxi-Card has for the disabled.

The Thames Barrier has saved a geologically sinking London from certain flooding. The giant incinerator in north London and the hygienically sealed barges have made London's waste disposal uniquely efficient. Some grants to voluntary bodies were certainly eccentric but the majority went to worthwhile causes and many of both types are now in danger.

The Greater London Enterprise Board had only limited success but did advance new ideas. Without a London-wide authority, these and many more initiatives would never have happened. Now there will be no more. To carry out such enterprises requires a vision beyond borough boundaries and the use of all London's resources — impossible with boroughs so bitterly politically divided.

Almost all GLC members would have welcomed reform. But they consider abolition disastrous for London.

Prophesy is dangerous but I feel sure we'll be back.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT MITCHELL,  
Hatchwood House,  
Nursery Road,  
Loughton, Essex.

From Professor George Jones and Mr Tom Travers  
Sir, London's governance will, as your editorial of March 28 suggests, continue to occupy politicians during the next few years. It is almost certain that a future government will set up a new London-wide authority, unless the dust has settled on the present reorganisation.

An enduring basis for a new London-wide authority already exists. The Inner London Education Authority covers an area within which the vast majority of people consider themselves "Londoners" and is the same area as the old London County Council. The ILEA will be fully elected for the first time on May 8.

This core-city area is similar in population, though somewhat bigger in territory, to the City of Paris. A single tier of local government covering some 2½ million people in the capital would have a population big enough for the administration of the more local services.

The common interests of the most far-flung parts of the new authority, for example Bow and Fulham, are considerably greater than the common interests of people living at the opposite ends of some of our large, artificial, counties.

Outer London could become a series of similar single-tier all-purpose authorities, as some of them once were. Problems of rate equalisation would be removed with the merging of the small, inner London boroughs into the new authority.

The abolition of the GLC has given an opportunity to consider the case for an effective London-wide authority. The quality of the economic and social life of the capital is important not just for Londoners but also for the rest of Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE JONES,  
TONY TRAVERS (North East London Polytechnic),  
The London School of Economics and Political Science,  
Houghton Street, WC2,  
March 29.

**Bristol 'intolerance'**

From Ms P. A. Mulligan  
Sir, Your leader writes today (Good Friday) should have read Bernard Leung on the opposite page, where he drew attention to the dangers of the current popularity for judging people without (or even before) a considered judgement of the facts.

You state with approval that the Bristol University authorities intend to take punitive measures against such students as took part in the alleged disruption of Professor Vincent's lectures.

The facts are that 18 students (out of the 200 demonstrators) have been notified by the university of its intention to institute disciplinary proceedings against them. None of them has as yet been informed of the detailed nature of the charges or of the evidence which supports them.

No doubt Professor Vincent's articles in *The Sun* are more "breezy" and "populist" than those he writes in your newspaper, but to suggest that the complaint of sexism is based solely on the

proximity of his articles to photographs of naked women is special pleading of the worst kind.

Because you cannot find an equally facetious way to dismiss the other complaint against Professor Vincent — that of racism — you omit it altogether, in the hope your readers will be unaware of the facts.

You also make the outrageous statement that Professor Vincent is being "punished" for expressing an opinion. The only people in danger of being punished for expressing an opinion are 18 students in a demonstration in protest against Professor Vincent's "breezy" and "populist" articles in *The Sun* being given spurious intellectual authority by the addition of the statement that he is a Professor of Modern History at Bristol University.

I understand that this statement has been removed from his more recent articles. Could it be that the students were making a fair point?

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICIA MULLIGAN,  
2 Daylesford Avenue,  
Putney, SW15,  
March 28.

**Ordination of women**

From The General Secretary of The Church Union  
Sir, The Church of England claims, as emphasised by the Bishop of London (March 27), that the majority of Christendom is of divine institution. As such, it cannot be changed (apropos Article XXIV) by a decision of a provincial synod.

The ministry referred to in the Ordinal attached to the Book of Common Prayer is a threefold one: bishops, priests, and deacons. The words "appointed... by the divine providence" occur specifically and emphatically in the Collect Prayer for the "Ordering of Deacons" — as well as elsewhere. Holy Order is one sacrament in three forms.

While the creation of a woman bishop in America clearly has

greater theological and practical implications, if within the next few weeks Parliament approves the "Ordination of Women (sic) (Deacons) Measure" the principle will have been conceded here.

It is significant that great emphasis is being made at the present by the Episcopal Church in the USA, that she is in possession of "the historic threefold ministry". A female bishop is, they maintain, the logical development of the decision allowing women into Holy Orders as deacons, made in 1970; a sequence they claim the Church of England is about to follow.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER GELDARD,  
General Secretary,  
The Church Union,  
Faith House,  
7 Tufnell Street, SW1,  
March 27.

**Job for JobCentres**

From the Chief Executive, Manpower Services Commission (Employment Division)  
Sir, In his letter published on March 27 Angus Hanton reported some problems in recruiting a clerical worker through Brixton JobCentre.

The JobCentre is in fact highly effective in helping both employers and jobseekers. It takes about 3,900 vacancies a year and places about 3,800 people in jobs at around £53 per placing. When I visited it recently, I found a highly motivated staff delivering a good service to the public. I am sure therefore that by now the manager

will have been in touch with Mr Hanton about his problems.

JobCentres already give unemployed people valuable help through their normal placing service. The Manpower Services Commission shares Mr Hanton's concern that more should be done.

Following the Budget we shall have around 2,000 extra staff chiefly in JobCentres specifically to help long term unemployed people under the new Restart programme. So happily we shall be doing a great deal more.

Yours faithfully,  
S. LOVEMAN, Chief Executive,  
Manpower Services Commission (Employment Division),  
Moortool,  
Sheffield, South Yorkshire

**Tax on 'paper' gains**

From Mr J L Perks  
Sir, Your correspondent, S. E. Scammell (March 24), put it rather mildly when he said that a previous Conservative Chancellor expressed "strong views" about Capital Gains Tax on paper gains.

Sir Geoffrey Howe is on record over successive years as having said that it was "intolerable" and "iniquitous" that "tax should fall on what are no more than paper gains".

Then in 1982 he announced proposals which continued the taxing of paper gains brought about by the most inflationary decade in the nation's history.

Last year the present Chancellor said "the present indexation provision unfairly discriminates against those who acquired their assets prior to 1982" and, having recognised the unfairness, allowed it to remain.

His fine words, that the "injustice would be remedied" by allowing inflationary gains after 1982 to be disregarded, buter no parsnips. Yours truly,  
J. L. PERKS,  
Heath Rock,  
Beacon Lane,  
Heswall,  
Wirral,  
Merseyside,  
March 25

**ON THIS DAY**

APRIL 8 1852

The 1,400-ton paddle steamer *Birkenhead* was a triumph which left Cork for the Cape of Good Hope on January 7, 1852, carrying 745 men, 56 women and children and 107 cows. She arrived at Cape Town on February 25 and left for Port Elizabeth. The next day she struck a rock in False Bay about 50 miles from Cape Town. Of the 600 people then on board 183 were saved including all the women and children. A tablet with the names of the lost, including the "heroic discipline" was placed in Chelsea Hospital in command of Queen Victoria, Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, impressed by the heroism, ordered the account to be read in every regiment.

**LOSS of the TROOPSHIP BIRKENHEAD**

The following despatches and enclosures were yesterday received by the Board of Admiralty from Commandant Mywill, containing the most interesting details connected with the loss of this ill-fated steamer. It appears that the total number of lives which have been lost on this sad occasion amounts to 438.

**STATEMENT of CAPTAIN WRIGHT, 91st REGIMENT**

Simon's Bay, March 6. About 6 p.m. of the 25th of February Her Majesty's ship *Birkenhead* sailed from Simon's Bay on her passage to Algoa Bay, to land the drafts of the 12th, 91st and 74th, and then to proceed to the Buffalo to land the remainder of the drafts, etc. 12th Lancers, 2d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 60th Rifles. About half-past 10 I was on deck, and the officer on watch, Mr. Speer, observed to me that he had passed the light, at the same time pointing out to me a light on the port side of the vessel; I made the remark at the time, "Surely that is not Cape Agulhas light, for if so the Cape (meaning Cape Point) than it was when I was here five years ago". From the appearance of the light I was satisfied that it was from a lighthouse, and not from a fire on the hills, many of which were burning, and therefore I concluded that another lighthouse had been built since I was here in 1847. I then went to bed. About 2 o'clock a.m. on Thursday I was awake by a severe shock, and on getting up found that the vessel had struck. I came up on deck and found the commander, Mr. Salmond, and Mr. Davis, second master, on the poop. I was standing alongside them. The commander asked Mr. Davis how the light was bearing when he last saw it? Mr. Davis replied by naming some point of the compass. When the commander turned away Mr. Davis remarked to me that it was odd where that light was, and he gave me distinctly to understand that he alluded to a lighthouse light, and not a fire on the hills. I have now every reason to suppose that the light which was seen was a fire lighted of dry wood on Cape Mudge, to act as a signal fire to the fishing boats which go on and on the coast. I saw the light for a long time myself, and certainly considered it a lighthouse light, as I have before stated. After the vessel struck the commander remained on the poop, and gave his orders to Major Seton and myself. The utmost order was observed by all on board, and until the vessel totally disappeared there was not a cry or murmur from soldiers or sailors. It struck me as being one of the most perfect instances of what discipline can effect, and almost led me to believe that not a man on board knew the vessel was likely to go down. About ten minutes after the vessel struck the commander sent me to Mr. Brodie, who was on the bridge, to know what assistance he required to get the paddle-box-boats out; he told me to get 30 men up on to each tackle, so as to get the boats off, I did so, and then went to the commander on the poop so see if he had any more orders: he told me to get 20 men more to the chain pumps. I directed Lieutenant Girardo, 43d, to do this, and it was done. Almost immediately the vessel's bow snapped off, the bow part going up in the air towards the foremast; the funnel fell over to starboard at the same time, almost carrying away the paddle-box and boat on the starboard side, the other paddle-box was being carried over just at this time, and Mr. Brodie disappeared from the bridge, having been knocked over somehow or another.

"Just before the vessel broke at the bows the commander had ordered the horses to be pushed overboard, and directed Mr. Richards to get into the cutter to receive the women and children. All this was done with the utmost regularity, and the boats stood off about 100 yards from the ship; the commander also ordered out the large boat in the centre of the ship, but it could not be moved, as the ship was breaking up at the bows...

**Miles cheaper**

From Mr O. Winkham  
Sir, Last week I travelled on State-owned British Rail from London to Victoria Station at Gatwick, a distance of 26½ miles. The cost of my one-way second class ticket was £4.20, or 15.83p per mile.

Virgin Atlantic, the epitome of private enterprise, is offering return flights from London to New York, a round-trip distance of 6,012 miles at £258, or 3.73p per mile.

Why is it that there is no plan to privatise the railways, or is it that there are no Americans silly enough to make us an offer?

Yours faithfully,  
O. WINKHAM,  
26 Kingston Road,  
Oxford,  
April 3

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Unparalleled grasp of texture

In Tandem: The Painter-Sculptor in the Twentieth Century Whitechapel

Julian Schnabel's paintings assault the very act of painting. Georg Baselitz has in recent years sunk into formula painting. Yet these two emerge as the most exciting contemporary painter-sculptors in a thought-provoking exhibition at the Whitechapel until May 25.

Four hopping works by Degas greet the visitor on entering the upper galleries: four versions of Dancer Looking at the Sole of her Right Foot provide proof of Degas's endless search for perfect form.



Rough strokes creating smooth, enticing forms in Kirchner's Dancer with Necklace

every effort but, despite the improved security and reconditioned ideal exhibition space, failed to acquire the desired works. Owners are becoming increasingly reluctant to lend.

The many omissions do not spoil the exhibition. They help engender the rare feeling that the organizers do not wish to instruct their audience, but rather provoke thought by the interplay between the exhibits. A case could be argued that both Picasso and Degas were better sculptors than painters, but it would be a wasted effort as these great artists so obviously needed to explore both media fully to express their art.

Right from the beginning, the organizers demonstrate that they are not just concerned with ceaseless repetition of the same image in different media. Kirchner's Nude Combing her Hair, 1913 may have benefited from Dancer with Necklace, 1910 but, apart from the sharp cutting-edge profile of the body, they share little in their impact.

The lower gallery does not maintain the tension of the exhibition. An Ellsworth Kelly pairing open strongly, but one whole side of the room falls away with some facile Jennifer Bartlett and Alex Katz.

The top half of the sculpture looks like the piece-mould for Rodin's famous rendering. The writer is still convinced like an Egyptian mummy within his piece-mould by heavy clasps. Only half of this has been revealed by an apparently arduous attack on the outer waste-mould. It looks like a cocoon reluctantly yielding its creation.

De Kooning's twisting, contorted, volcanic bronzes echo his paintings but seem tame in comparison with the Baselitzes. The gallery's no man's land, the small interconnecting room, quickly offers consolation with a comparison of some faded Duchamps and a bold, free-standing Lichtenstein Cup and Saucer.

The lower gallery does not maintain the tension of the exhibition. An Ellsworth Kelly pairing open strongly, but one whole side of the room falls away with some facile Jennifer Bartlett and Alex Katz. Looking across Clemente's penned-in, senseless army of clay figures, Schnabel's Bolzac fights heroically to gain his artistic birth.

The top half of the sculpture looks like the piece-mould for Rodin's famous rendering. The writer is still convinced like an Egyptian mummy within his piece-mould by heavy clasps. Only half of this has been revealed by an apparently arduous attack on the outer waste-mould.

Alistair Hicks



Baselitz trying to reduce the effect of sculpture to pure gut-reaction in Red Man

Concerts Philharmonia/Muti Festival Hall/Radio 3

The central and most conventionally programmed of Riccardo Muti's three spring concerts with the Philharmonia shone: the spotlight directly on performing style itself. And, with Haydn and Dvorak at their most confidently festive, it was an evening of effervescent spirit and debonair self-assurance.

Peter Ackroyd

through its development, Muti let the Sereia creep up as it were behind its back. A fluke of the triangle, and the dance of counterpoint and woodwind reprieve was on its way. Muti's greatest cunning, though, was to make the symphony seem both more felicitous and more kaleidoscopic than it really is, by creating a sense of confident instrumental metamorphosis within his sweeping direction of the work's drama.

Perhaps he already had Dvorak on his mind. For one of the most beguiling moments of his Fifth Symphony was Dvorak's transition from the second to the third movement. By keeping the *con moto* of the *andante* tingling

There was plenty of swagger, too, in Yo Yo Ma's central performance of Haydn's D major Cello Concerto. From the descending chromatics of the first movement to the whooping double start of the last, he played it with a

breadth and bravado which would normally be reserved for the Romantic greats. At times it was a little overheated for the orchestra's more temperate accompaniment and, in its more elaborate passages, in danger of boiling over. A daring performance, though, beady with enjoyment and unusually imaginative in its original cadenzas.

Hilary Finch

Annie Fischer Elizabeth Hall

In this Indian summer of her career the Hungarian pianist Annie Fischer is still capable

of producing a heart-warming performance of Schumann's *Arcturionia*. The fingers may not quite have the instinctive accuracy of old, but the technique is generally excellently preserved, and Fischer's glorious romantic spirit remains indubitable.

What has always been completely instinctive, one suspects, is her sense of rubato. It is not so much a graded ebb and flow as an impulsive, almost jerky process that infuses the music with unusual nuances and an infectious vivacity. That liveliness was evident, too, as she skipped lightly through the dotted-rhythm counterpoints that permeate the piece, while her declamation of the big-chor-

as in the scherzo's quicksilver leaps up the keyboard. It was a tribute to her tenacity that she refused to accommodate them at a more sedate tempo.

The physically grueling octave passages of Liszt's B minor Sonata also had their his and misses, and some heavy pedalling did sound desperately remedial at times. Yet the passionate sensibility of Fischer's playing compelled admiration. The fugal section, in particular, was railed off with great panache — an essential part of her thinking for it was often only on second hearing that some inner significance was made explicit.

Morrison's theme from *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* and the first four bars of "I Heard It Through the Grapevine" which played over and over like a stuck record, precipitates a ritual, bored dance routine.

Richard Morrison

Television Tahiti's mystic charms

The title of the new series *The Inner Eye* (Channel 4) suggests a certain comforting if rather vague mysticism, and so what better place to start it than Tahiti, where the roll of the surf is matched only by the thunder of the gods.

The title of the first programme, *Imagined Worlds*, testified to Dr Humphrey's faith in a strange process of which Tahiti has been the principal beneficiary or victim. The island has become the repository of other people's fantasies or assumptions — like some enchanted landscape (previously only seen in old *Star Trek* adventures), it changes shape to coincide with the preconceptions of its visitors.

It is not a new theory — it is practically the standard explanation of creativity, and was certainly being promulgated by Oscar Wilde in the 1890s. As a theory, of course, it has the advantages of simplicity and wide applicability, but the fact that it is familiar and (by now) obvious may have been responsible for the amount of time spent showing Dr Humphrey in various attractive close-ups.

Once he had reiterated his central point in a variety of ways, there was nothing else left to say. Certainly this first episode seemed merely an excuse for some pretty pictures: Tahiti has once again been miraculously transformed, this time into a backdrop for a television series.

Peter Ackroyd

Larry Fuller (below), director and principal choreographer of *Time*, which opens at the Dominion tomorrow, is well used to the sharp end of show business: interview by Sheridan Morley

In line for a little levitation

For a man who had, on the morning we met, just lost his first three previews at the Dominion because of a little local difficulty with the set (shades of *Mutiny*), the director and principal choreographer of Dave Clark's new *Time* musical was looking remarkably resilient and still prepared for opening night tomorrow.

"All I asked," says Larry Fuller, "was for a set which could turn into a galaxy, an auditorium which could become a planetarium and three characters who could spend most of their time on stage levitating. After *Time* John Napier is going to have to go back to designing black boxes: there's just nowhere else for him to go in spectacles."

As befits a man who started his choreographic career by putting Barbara Streisand into the London premises of *Fanny Hill* all of twenty years ago, Mr Fuller, who is now 48, is accustomed to living at the sharp end of showbusiness. Many years ago he went to Los Angeles and Las Vegas as one of the Jack Cole dancers: Mr Cole was the father of jazz dancing, and a formative influence on both Bob Fosse and Michael Bennett.

"Cole was really the start of a whole new era in show dancing, and I was with him when he was still dancing himself at Vegas; but by now I knew I wanted to choreograph and direct shows myself, because you can't go on being a dancer forever, and the last show in which I actually appeared was



*Fanny Hill* where I was the dance captain and an assistant to Carol Haney. Then she sadly died, and I was asked to take over the choreography for London. When we started that show on Broadway, Streisand was a kid with only one Broadway appearance and one record to her name; she was never really trained as an actress or a dancer but she moved wonderfully, and by the time we got to London she had learnt just about everything."

Choreographing *Fanny Hill* in London led Mr Fuller into directing it as well for summer seasons all over America: "I found at last what I really wanted to do, which was direct actors as well as dancers. In the late 1960s there was still a lot of summer theatre work along the East Coast and I would do maybe half a dozen shows a summer, spending the winters dancing in television spectacles to keep the money coming in. Then I choreographed a couple of Broadway flops and that more or less took care of the 1960s."

"But then in 1970 I was asked to choreograph *West Side Story* in Vienna and in Nuremberg, and I started a whole European decade of my life: what I found was that, all over Germany especially, there were opera-houses that had only ever got as far as operetta but now wanted to stage Broadway shows for the first time. Their problem was that nobody on the staff knew how to do a Broadway show, so I went from opera-house to opera-house having a wonderful time with huge casts and amazing budgets.

next decade of Fuller's life: "Hal asked me to do a Vienna production of *Candide*, and that led to the movie of *A Little Night Music* and then *On the Twentieth Century* and *Evita* and *Sweeney Todd* and *Merrily We Roll Along* and *Doll's Life* and *Silver Lake*, all of which I choreographed for Hal in New York and most of which we also did in London." After a while however Fuller felt that he wanted to get back to being his own director, even though his first show away from Prince was rather less than triumphant.

"I was asked to do *Marilyn* in London, and when I got the script it was just a bunch of lyrics around which we had to create a book. The material was good to mediocre, but a lot of shows get by on inventive staging and one big star, both of which I thought we had. Critics disagreed. That's the way it goes sometimes. You just have to get on to the next show." Except that there wasn't one: "For the first time in my life, I was out of work for a year after *Marilyn*. But during the rehearsals I had met Dave Clark over here, and he asked me to look at a space fantasy with a message about nuclear warfare which he was putting together for London. There was a strong rock score, and I got more and more intrigued by the staging possibilities — so here we now are, five weeks into rehearsal."

With a budget that is now said to be so far over a million pounds that nobody mentions it, *Time* has Cliff Richard as the intergalactic rock star and, on screen, an appearance by Laurence Olivier.

"That was difficult, because Dave had to film the Olivier sequences before I arrived in England, so I've had to get actors on stage to work with what we've got on film of Sir Laurence. But I like a technical challenge, and I've luckily been able to share the choreography with Arlene Phillips so that we have built up rival teams of dancers rather like the *Jets* and the *Sharks* of *West Side*, rehearsing them in quite different ways. It's of course a myth that America has a monopoly of good dancers; we just have more of them because we are a larger nation, and ironically one of the problems here now is that, because there are more hit musicals around than ever before, good dancers are in very short supply. I just hope that we're a hit, and *Ches* is a hit, and the *Phantom* is a hit: if so, at least Broadway will have some imports to look forward to. It doesn't have much else at present."

Theatre Execution of Justice

Virginia, New York

Ideologically, the timing of the Broadway opening of *Execution of Justice* was uncanny. Emily Mann's docu-drama about the 1978 assassination of San Francisco's liberal mayor or and the first politician who openly represented the city's homosexual community, and the trial of the conservative politician who shot them, appeared in a city wracked by contention and scandal. The play opened in the same week that a gay rights bill passed one more hurdle in its 15-year struggle towards becoming New York City law, and on the very night that a disgraced political leader succeeded in his second suicide attempt.

Theatricality, the timing of this somewhat flawed but ultimately engrossing and moving play, which boasts no stars but one of the finest large casts of American actors I have seen, is likely to be dire. Broadway audiences have grown indifferent to serious dramas, the most landed of which seldom run a full year. *Execution of Justice*, which has already had a life in seven regional theatre productions, is a somewhat flawed but ultimately engrossing and moving play, which boasts no stars but one of the finest large casts of American actors I have seen, is likely to be dire.

In addition to the excellent company of 23 actors — most of whom play several roles — and imaginative and generally well-modulated direction by the author, the production has Broadway size of polish. Ming Cho Lee's set of bright blue floor with a red square centre, overhung by a cube on which slides and film footage are frequently run in tandem with or counterpoint to the stage action, is banked by television cameras, lights and upstage seats (sold the day of performance for \$10) for audience members who represent the San Francisco courtroom onlookers.

For much of the first act, the sheer volume of information conveyed in staged scenes and monologues and on film is so dense that it is difficult to sort it out even when one already knows the story. The whiffs, where and why settle by the second act, which delivers emotional blow after blow. One of the most gruesomely funny scenes I have ever beheld is the real courtroom testimony of five psychiatrists twisting concepts to defend the assassin. One suggests, complacently, "If you look at the gun as a transitional object... This is soon followed by a stirring sequence in which film of the spontaneous candlelight procession of mourning for the slain men by thousands of San Franciscans



Inquisition: Gerry Bamman and Lisabeth Bartlett among an outstanding cast in Execution of Justice

runs while the stage and aisles fill with candle-bearing actors. Using only the facts and actual words spoken by the participants in and commentators on the events, Emily Mann as both playwright and director lays out the issues and personalities with scrupulous fairness. It might have been more dramatically satisfying if she had used the case to craft her own variation with an immediate emotional focus — like a *Crucible*, a *Winslow Boy* or an *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* — but she lives dangerously and, artistically at least, survives.

By the play's end, when we know of the verdict, the rints and recriminations that followed, and the last act of the killer, whether we conclude that the events represent an execution of justice is perhaps less important than that we have seen and felt how complex they were.

Because it causes us to experience an intellectual and emotional journey from the multitudinous points of view of the people who took it, *Execution of Justice* makes it difficult for the attentive to look at, much less join, the battles around us armed solely with our own prejudices.

Here we find the pristine motherlode of 1960s pretentiousness defiantly preserved in an almost hermetic time-warp. The People Show's only advance seems to lie in the acquisition of dumb gadgetry. Behind tawdry plush curtains stands their major playing, an electrically driven roundabout affording the facility of three minimally decorated sets, the whole machine flanked and backed by corrugated iron walls.

The male "protagonist" (Chahine Yavroyan) is discharged from prison where he has been sentenced for an unspecified offence, pals up with the female "protagonist" (Collette Walker) in a pub and decamps to a tatty hotel in Brighton; later, he happens upon an Excalibur-like sword rising from a grave. Through-out his journeying he becomes ever more laden with props: a large soft toy dog, a goldfish bowl, two plastic mackerel, a "No Credit" sign.

Most of this is accompanied by a pre-recorded soundtrack of "atmospheric" effects and of music such as Ennio

The People Show Almeida

"This is Art", announces the complete Mark Long in the course of a rambling prologue. "Art is always ambiguous. Or is it just an excuse for laziness?"

This, the ninety-first "entertainment" conceived and performed by The People Show in its 20-year history, is certainly not Art, nor yet anti-Art. Neither is Mr Long's introduction genuinely disarming: it is fake-disarming. By inviting us to deprecate the company's artistic aspirations, he implies the opposite, that what follows is to be taken seriously. He cannot have it both ways. In fact, he cannot have it at all. This show is an unambiguous nullity.

Further music is purveyed by the players themselves: Jeremy Swift on piano and violin, George Kahn on saxophone, and Miss Walker sings "Blue Moon", "Stormy Weather" and "Summertime". Mr Long favours us with several apocryphal monologues which appear to owe their inspiration to Vivian Stanshall. How strange it is that when there are no rules apart from the axiom of self-indulgence — when, in other words, anything can happen — nothing like enough ever does happen.

Morrison's theme from The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

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Martin Cropper

Advertisement for Theatre Royal Drury Lane, featuring a circular logo and the text "42nd STREET" and "IS PAVED WITH GOLD. I EXPECT IT WILL BE STILL RUNNING WHEN THE NEXT OLYMPICS GET UNDER WAY".

Advertisement for Theatre Royal Drury Lane, featuring a circular logo and the text "42nd STREET" and "Sweeping up all the top prizes for musicals".

CHRISTIE'S WEEK IN VIEW

A selection from our 18 sales in London this week. Important English Furniture: Thursday, 10 April at 11.00 a.m., King Street: An exciting sale with furniture to suit all tastes. Of particular interest from the Harewood Charitable Trust are the only surviving pair of George III silvered mirrors by Thomas Chippendale expected to realise in excess of £50,000.

Motoring Art and Literature: Thursday, 10 April at 2.00 p.m., South Kensington: Among intriguing items on offer is a picture by Terence Cuneo of 1962 illustrating Sir Henry Seagrave's exciting *Members Banking at Brooklands in the Seabeam 300 H.P.* which could sell for as much as £2,000. The strong racing flavour in this sale is illustrated by four pictures of the French Grand Prix, which could fetch £2,000 each.

The sale also includes many mascots and memorabilia of years gone by in racing.

Important Old Master Pictures: Friday, 11 April at 11.00 a.m., King Street: An impressive sale including the *Marquesa de Santa Cruz* by Goya. Other major lots are *The Adoration of the Magi* by Mattia Preti; *The Aladonna and Child with Saints Helen and Francis* by Amico Aspertini; from the collection of Sir Francis Dashwood comes *The Sacrifice of Noah after the Flood* by Giovanni Marinelli and from a collector on the Continent an oil of *Bacchus and Ceres* by Hans von Aachen.

Viewing: King Street: Weekdays 9 a.m.—4.45 p.m. Enquiries: (01) 839 9060. South Kensington: Mondays 9 a.m.—7 p.m. Tuesday to Friday 9 a.m.—4.45 p.m. Enquiries: (01) 581 7611.

Christie's have 25 offices throughout the UK. If you would like to know the name of your nearest representative please telephone Caroline Treffgarne on (01) 588 4424.

# Teacher unions merger move spurned

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A formal approach for the two biggest teaching unions to unite was made yesterday by Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, which has 216,000 members.

He wrote to his opposite number in the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers, Mr Fred Smithies, asking for a considered response to the call for talks on a merger made by the NUT's annual conference last week.

As expected, the move met with a rebuff. Mr Smithies said he had not received the letter but he believed it was a propaganda exercise.

"This is presented as a serious matter," he said. "If Mr Jarvis is serious, one would have thought he would have ensured I was privy to the contents of the letter before issuing it to the newspapers."

Mr Smithies said he could not take the NUT seriously. "Everything they do these days is contrived to secure publicity and I can only conclude that they are feeling increasingly insecure."

Mr Jarvis said the unions should unite to campaign for higher teachers' pay and improved state education. "We face the same anti-teacher, anti-public education Government. The policy of our combined strengths—to battle for the future of the service and teaching profession—ought to be a major objective."

The split between the two unions goes very deep because they were divided over tactics in the year-long pay dispute. The NAS/UWT and four smaller unions settled the dispute against the wishes of the NUT which wanted to carry on the strikes.

The divisions are still fundamental. The NAS/UWT is prepared to negotiate on a new teachers' contract to secure a big pay rise for the profession whereas the NUT is not. It wants the big pay rise without any change in working practices.

It is significant that the NUT executive opposed the conference resolution on a merger last week. Mr Smithies said the NAS/UWT had been beset by a campaign of vilification from the NUT.

## MP's rates paid after visit from bailiffs

By a Staff Reporter

A rate demand for more than one thousand pounds has been paid after Crewe bailiffs threatened to seize furniture and other assets belonging to Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour MP for Crewe and Nantwich, at her London flat, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr Frank Wood, director of Crewe and Nantwich Central Services, said the bailiffs received a cheque for £1,117 last Thursday.

They went to Mrs Dunwoody's Barbican flat two weeks ago after a distress warrant was issued for rate arrears on the MP's Crewe home.

"It was a third-party cheque

which has been endorsed and payable to her," Mr Wood said. Mrs Dunwoody, who was over due in paying her 1985-86 rates, had been treated in the same manner as any other ratepayer.

The MP, who is 55 and a member of Labour's national executive, has been threatened with legal action by the all-party House of Commons caring committee over nearly £2,000 she owes on outstanding restaurant bills.

She refused to comment yesterday about her financial affairs at the redbrick house in Manor Avenue, Crewe, where she lives.

# Oriental smiles in a downpour



A warm welcome from the crowd in the wet at Heathrow for President Chun Doo Hwan (Photographs: Suresh Karadia).

## Chun flies in for four days

Continued from page 1

ization, has been facing the biggest anti-government protests of his presidency to recent weeks, spearheaded by opposition leaders demanding constitutional reform.

Answering written questions submitted by *The Times*, President Chun made it clear that he intends to hand over power when his term expires in 1988.

Making a clear distinction between himself and Mr Ferdinand Marcos, the former Philippines President who had been in office for 21 years before his overthrow in February, President Chun said: "A protracted personal rule is bound to breed injustice and corruption as well as autocracy, and thus constitutes the most serious hindrance to democratic development."

President Chun is also to visit West Germany, France and Belgium. He hopes his European tour will boost his international credibility and raise his standing at home.

## Hard of hearing

Continued from page 1

A campaign to help deaf and hard of hearing elderly people has been launched by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, Age Concern England and the British Association for the Hard of Hearing.

It aims to break down the barriers of isolation and misery for Britain's 3½ million older people who suffer hearing loss. Campaign leaflets have been published and are available free for a stamped addressed envelope.

It is a joint project of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, Age Concern England and the British Association for the Hard of Hearing.

It aims to break down the barriers of isolation and misery for Britain's 3½ million older people who suffer hearing loss.

Campaign leaflets have been published and are available free for a stamped addressed envelope.

## Which benefit

Continued from page 1

There are many people who lose benefit because they do not know they are entitled to it. The Department of Health and Social Security has a booklet *Which Benefit* with information about 60 cash benefits and on how and when to claim.

A copy of *Which Benefit* can be obtained free of charge from the Social Security Information Unit, PO Box 21, Stanmore, Middlesex, UB8 3PH.

It contains details of all the cash benefits payable by the Department of Health and Social Security.

For a free copy, fill in and return the coupon below to the Social Security Information Unit.

Send this coupon to: Social Security Information Unit, PO Box 21, Stanmore, Middlesex, UB8 3PH.

# Third bid expected for Land Rover

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A last-minute bid for BL's Land Rover company was expected by J.C. Bamford, the Staffordshire-based manufacturer of construction and earth-moving machinery.

BL said that it had received an approach from Bamford but emphasized that it was "only at a preliminary stage". The existing contenders for ownership are a Land Rover management buy-out team and Mr Tony Rowlands' Lantro Group.

BL has set a deadline of April 15 for proposals to be submitted. Last night a BL spokesman said that after the deadline it might decide to hold further talks with prospective purchasers before recommending either a sale or the retention of Land Rover in BL ownership.

If the latter course is adopted, the intention will almost certainly be to secure a public flotation on the Stock Exchange in about 18 months.

J.C. Bamford, with a turnover of £200 million last year and a workforce of only 1,500, exports 70 per cent of its production. Its famous Back Hoe loader is virtually unrivalled.

Mr Anthony Bamford, the chairman and son of the company founder Mr Joe Bamford, is a prominent sponsor of motor racing. He will hold a press conference in London today.

# Matadors threaten to down capes

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's bullfighters were set to stage a national strike from midnight yesterday over future pension rights after a lifetime in the ring.

Eleventh-hour talks were being held between the National Federation of Bullfighters and Ministry of Labour and Social Security officials to get round the basic problem that the Government no longer intends to give bullfighters special terms for their old age.

Smouldering blocks were a new 35-year minimum requirement for paying social security contributions, instead of the 30 years accepted by the bullfighters, and the new formula to calculate the pension on earnings during the last eight years of a bullfighter's career.

This has been indignantly rejected by the bullfighters because earnings during the last years are usually down, corresponding to a physical decline reflected in fewer contracts.

Just like the demands for better medical facilities after the dramatic death of "Pacini", gored in the ring in September 1984, the pension dispute represents a subtle change of attitude in a dangerous profession.

The strike would come just before a major bullfighting event at the beginning of the season, next Friday's famous Seville fair. Tickets were sold out a month ago.

# Israeli Cabinet crisis

Continued from page 1

When Mr Peres tried to dismiss the Likud's fiery Trade Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, also for criticizing him in public. On that occasion, Mr Peres was persuaded to climb down, settling for a public apology from Mr Sharon. He made it clear then, however, that a repeat of such attacks by any minister would result in immediate dismissal.

The Cabinet crisis is certain to dominate the proceedings at the Labour Party convention, which opens today. The future of the rotation agreement with Likud, under which Mr Shamir is due to take over as Prime Minister, from Mr Peres this autumn, was even before the present crisis, expected to be an important issue of the conference.

Mr Peres had dismissed any suggestion that he might resign on the agreement, which had made his present uncompromising stand on Mr Meirai puzzling to many observers who feel he might have sought a more compelling — and electorally constructive — reason to bring down the Government before he is due to hand over to Mr Shamir.

Israeli raids; page 6

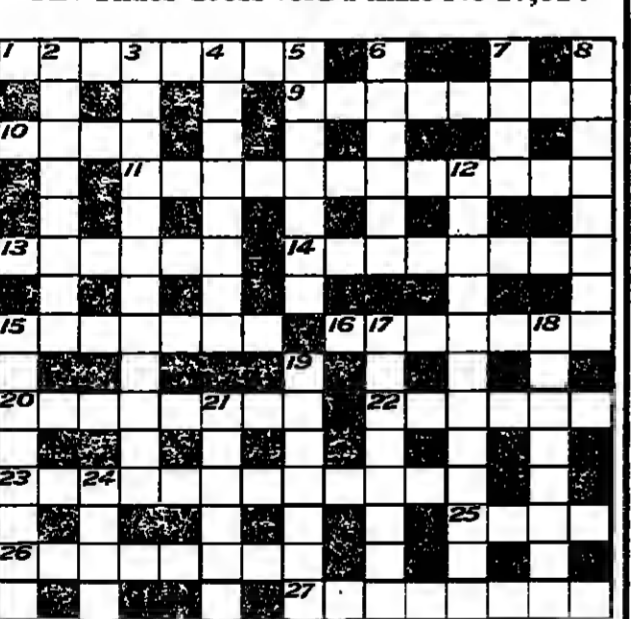
### THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

#### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the HMS Ark Royal at sea. 11.40.  
The Princess of Wales visits the Spinal Injuries Unit at Lodge Moor Hospital, Reamiers Rd, Sheffield, 11.25; later, as Patron of Birthright, she opens the Centre for Reproductive Medicine at the Jessop Hospital for Women, Levens Rd, Sheffield, 12.35; and attends a luncheon in aid of the Sheffield Branch of Birthright at Cutlers Hall, Church St, Sheffield, 1.30.  
Princess Anne visits HMS Amazon at sea. 10.30; and later attends a performance of *Aly Lulworth* at the opening of the Everyman Theatre, Cheltenham, 7.20.

Prince Michael of Kent, President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, presents the Castrol Gold Medal of the Institute of the Motor Industry for 1985 at the Connaught Rooms, W.C.2, 11.30.  
**New exhibitions**  
Watercolours of the Caribbean by Paul Webb Francis, Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox St, W.1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 11 to 5 (ends May 8).  
Painting and Sculpture by Nick Collins and Tim Harrison: Showroom Gallery, 44 Bonnet Rd, E.1; Mon to Sun 10 to 6 (ends April 17).  
The View From Above: 125 Years of aerial photography: Collins Gallery, Southclayde University, 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 12 to 4 (ends 29 April).  
Aerial Drawings by Bob Ross: Clotworthy House Arts Centre, Randalstown Rd, Antrim; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 (ends April 26).  
Watercolours by Denis Booth: The Stonegate Gallery, 52a Stonegate, York; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6 (ends April 26).  
Light Fantastic, works by Derek Clarkson, David Morris, Barry Guppy, Barry Cullen, Peter Collingwood and Frances Alcock: Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastone, Ashbourne; Tues to Sun 11 to 5.30 (ends May 18).  
**Last chance to see**  
Wendell Chantry: Vied with Peacock: 'The Cult of the Ornamental Waistcoat', Gallery of Antique Costume and Textiles, 2 Church St, N.W.8; 10 to 5.30, closed good Friday and Easter Monday.  
**Music**  
Concert by the City of London Sinfonia: Barbican Hall, EC.2, 4.45.  
Organ recital by Catherine Ennis: St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall Yard, EC.2, 1.  
Recital of recorder music by Helen Rees: St Vedast, Foster Lane, EC.2, 1.10.  
Concert of Baroque music by Adelung: Music Club, Aldeburgh Cinema, Suffolk, 7.30.  
Concert by the New Chamber Ensemble of Wales: St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.  
Concert by the IAPS Band: The Assembly Rooms, Derby, 3.  
Jazz by the Lennie Best Quartet: South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berkshire, 8.  
Concert by the Guarnieri Trio: Newcastle City Hall, 1.  
Piano concert by Thomas McIntosh: De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.  
Organ recital by Dr Gillian West: Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

#### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,014



- ACROSS**
- 1 Tattered rags, some flimsy material (8).
  - 4 Like a friend entering carriage in a race (8).
  - 5 Some memorabilia picture (4).
  - 11 Ditched airman could be rescued thus unexpectedly (3,3,4).
  - 13 New models rarely appearing (6).
  - 14 Retreating soldiers manoeuvre under cover — he gives the orders (8).
  - 15 Spectator accepts money for making a declaration (7).
  - 16 Arrangement to admit us into the sports-ground (7).
  - 20 Not entirely enthusiastic about crack horse-drawn carriage (8).
  - 22 Shouted expressions of surprise in a touring car (6).
  - 23 Stay united, though the other gang breaks up (4,8).
  - 25 Husband of Miss St. Clare in 19 (4).
  - 26 Fruit with coverings might be called bananas (3,5).
  - 27 Trying to give directions to a gnome (6).
- DOWN**
- 2 Not worried about pages I put on the other side (8).
  - 3 Alternative course of action Herbs, town follows after some time (6,6).
  - 4 Frank's mother taking scriptures to Sultana (3,3,3).
  - 5 Draws a thief (7).
  - 6 Piece — of the cloth (6).
  - 7 The man Seth replaced — a girl married him (4).
  - 8 Wire lifting border obstruction (8).
  - 12 Dashing young man, second among a number wanting to fight (12).
  - 15 Furious, refer to article (8).
  - 17 Masters the conversion of hectares (8).
  - 18 Hairly refuge belonging to international organization (8).
  - 19 Turn tongue back (7).
  - 21 Nothing in a trick to excite (6).
  - 24 Money the school raised (4).

**Solution to Puzzle No 17,013**

**CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 14**

#### Hard of hearing

A campaign to help deaf and hard of hearing elderly people has been launched by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, Age Concern England and the British Association for the Hard of Hearing. It aims to break down the barriers of isolation and misery for Britain's 3½ million older people who suffer hearing loss.

#### Roads

London and the South East: A13: Flyover closed and diversions at Movers Lane, Barton; A29: N. bound carriageway closed between junctions 8 and 9 (Popham and Winchester); The Midlands: M6: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 15, at Stoke on Trent; M1: Contraflow between junctions 15 and 16 at Rothershire service area; M50: Lane closures in both directions between junctions 2 and 3, Bury Court and Jays Green in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; The West: M5: Gloucestershire, lane closures in both directions between junction 8 (M50) and junction 9 (Tewkesbury) and contraflow on S bound carriageway, A470: South Glamorgan, outside lane closed in both directions for several weeks between M4 (junction 32) and Cardiff A38: One lane closed N bound on Ashburton to Plymouth Rd, Devon; The North: A1: Diversion at Caterick because of bridge repairs; M63: Widening work at Barton Bridge, Cheshire, SW of Manchester, avoid area; M6: Lancashire, various restrictions between junctions 31 and 32, contraflow and S bound traffic joining the M6 from the M55 and the A6; Scotland: M9: Both carriageways closed on the Craighall to Keir interchange, Stirling; A77: Various lane closures at Eastwood Toll on the Glasgow to Ayr rd. Strategic delays possible. Perth: High St closed between S Methven St and Mill Wynd. Information supplied by the AA.

#### Anniversaries

**Births:** John Lundnu, horticulturalist, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, 1783; Harvey Cushing, surgeon, Cleveland, Ohio, 1869.  
**Deaths:** El Greco, Toledo, Spain, 1614; Erik Axel Karlfeldt, poet, Nobel laureate, 1931 (posthumous), Stockholm, 1931; Vaslav Nijinsky, ballet dancer and choreographer, London, 1950; Pablo Picasso, Mougins, France, 1973.

#### Which benefit

There are many people who lose benefit because they do not know they are entitled to it. The Department of Health and Social Security has a booklet *Which Benefit* with information about 60 cash benefits and on how and when to claim.

#### The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	Sale	Sale	Sale
Australia \$	2.36	2.36	2.36
Austria Sch	24.36	24.36	24.36
Belgium F	70.80	70.80	70.80
Canada Cdn	1.58	1.58	1.58
Denmark Kr	13.35	13.35	13.35
France Fr	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany Dm	3.82	3.82	3.82
Greece Dr	215.00	215.00	215.00
Hong Kong S	1.19	1.19	1.19
Italy Lit	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00
Japan Yen	275.00	275.00	275.00
Netherlands Gld	4.07	4.07	4.07
Norway Kr	228.00	228.00	228.00
Portugal Esc	1.19	1.19	1.19
Spain Ptas	227.50	227.50	227.50
Sweden Kr	11.30	11.30	11.30
Switzerland Fr	2.05	2.05	2.05
USA \$	1.51	1.51	1.51
Yugoslavia Dnr	560.00	560.00	560.00

#### Snow reports

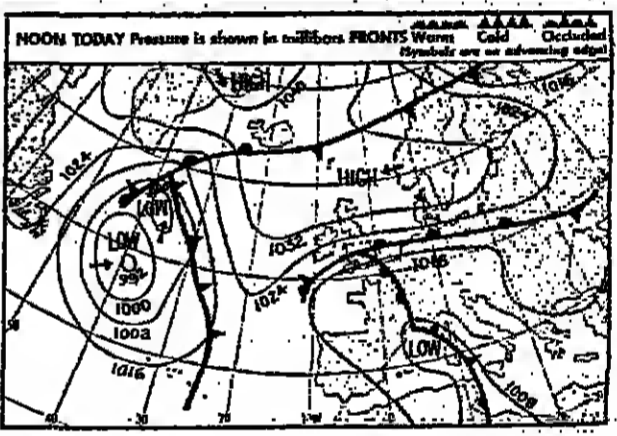
	Depth (cm)	Conditions	Runs to resort	Weather (Spm)	°C		
AUSTRIA							
St Anton	50-380	fair	heavy	poor	fine	5	
France							
Good skiing above 2000 metres							
FRANCE	95	200	good	heavy	fair	sun	20
Tignes	176	290	good	heavy	good	fair	8
Good cover on all slopes							
Val Thorens	110	500	good	varied	good	fair	5
Lifts closed by high winds							
SWITZERLAND	30	230	good	varied	fair	fine	5
Worm patches on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper, and art to artificial.

#### Weather forecast

An anticyclone will persist to the N of the British Isles. A depression over northern France with its associated frontal trough over southern England will be slow moving.

	6 am to midnight
London, Central S, SW England, Midlands, S Wales:	Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill fog patches; wind NE moderate or fresh; max temp 8C (46F).
SE England, East Angles:	Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill fog patches; wind NE moderate or fresh; max temp 7C (45F).
E, NW, Central N England, N Wales:	Mainly cloudy, occasional rain with sleet or snow over hills; slowly dying out, hill fog patches; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 5C (41F).
Channel Islands:	Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; wind NE moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).
Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, N Ireland:	Occasional rain with sleet or snow over hills at first, becoming mainly dry with bright or clear intervals later; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 6C (43F).
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth:	Sunny intervals, scattered showers some with hail or snow; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 7C (45F).
NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland:	Mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind NE light or moderate; max temp 8C (46F).
Argyll, NW Scotland:	Sunny intervals, scattered showers of snow or rain; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 6C (43F).



#### High Tides

Location	AM	PM	24H	72H
London Bridge	2.16	6.11	2.44	7.73
Aberdeen	1.52	4.01	1.52	4.01
Amthorpe	7.13	12.57	7.13	12.57
Belfast	11.33	3.11	11.54	3.11
Cardiff	7.33	11.8	7.52	11.4
Dumfries	6.29	11.47	6.29	11.47
Dover	11.47	6.21	11.54	6.4
Falmouth	5.59	5.2	6.21	6.1
Glasgow	11.07	11.54	11.07	11.54
Harwich	12.8	3.8	12.42	4.0
Holyhead	10.49	5.5	11.74	5.3
Howth	11.58	11.54	11.58	11.54
Inverness	6.33	8.9	6.51	8.7
Lairn	3.09	5.3	3.18	5.4
Lough Foyle	11.17	11.54	11.17	11.54
Lowestoft	10.19	2.3	10.55	2.4
Malinbeg	12.23	4.5	12.3	4.6
Midway Haven	10.5	5.2	10.5	5.2
Newquay	5.38	6.8	5.56	6.8
Ordn	6.24	3.9	6.42	3.4
Penzance	6.24	6.4	6.42	3.4
Portland	7.32	2.1	7.32	2.1
Southampton	11.37	4.4	11.37	4.4
St. Helier	11.49	6.4	11.49	6.4
Southampton	11.31	4.3	11.54	4.6
Swansea	6.56	9.2	7.1	9.3
Torquay	4.18	4.1	4.28	4.3
White-on-Isle	4.5	12.20	4.5	12.20

Tide measured in metres from 2.980ms.

#### Around Britain

	Sun Rain	Max	C	F
EAST COAST				
Scarborough	6.3	10	50	sunny
Bridlington	6.8	10	50	sunny
York	6.8	10	50	sunny
Leeds	6.8	10	50	sunny
Doncaster	6.8	10	50	sunny
Sheffield	6.8	10	50	sunny
Manchester	6.8	10	50	sunny
Nottingham	6.8	10	50	sunny
Leicester	6.8	10	50	sunny
Lincoln	6.8	10	50	sunny
South COAST				
London	6.8	10	50	sunny
Brighton	6.8	10	50	sunny

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Sterling rally strengthens hope of interest rate cuts

By Richard Thomson

Hopes that interest rates might be cut soon rose further yesterday as sterling strengthened against all leading currencies...

At the same time the money market began to signal its desire for lower bank base rates with a weakening in most interest rates...

Money supply and bank lending figures due tomorrow could show a large rise in sterling M3, putting pressure on the Government to keep interest rates high...

After the 6 per cent devaluation of the franc against the mark on Sunday, trading in European currency markets was subdued...

STOCK MARKET FT 30 Share 1400.9 (-20.0) FT-SE 100 1688.5 (-21.2) USM (Datastream) 119.35 (+0.57)

Steel price warning

The present wave of protectionism within the world steel market was attacked last night in New York by Mr Bob Scholey, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Glynwed jump

Glynwed International has reported a 34 per cent increase in pretax profit for 1985 of £35.6 million for the year to December...

Rugby fall

Rugby Portland Cement's pretax profit for the year to December 1985 fell by 22 per cent to £21.8 million, from £27.8 million in 1984.

Pentland joy

Pentland Industries, which owns 41 per cent of the Reebok sports shoe company, saw pretax profits more than triple for 1985...

Deals halted

Good Relations, the quoted public relations group, suspended dealing in its shares yesterday pending a merger with Valin Pollen International...

Woolies writ

The Woolworth board has issued a writ against Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman of Dixons, claiming injurious falsehood over Mr Kalms's reported statement that "there is not a retailer in the whole outfit."

Shops park

Mountleigh Group proposes to develop Yorkshire's first retail and leisure park on a new public transport interchange at Pudsey, near Leeds.

Oil rises \$2 as Norwegian strike cuts out 1m barrels

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The fragility of the world oil market was underlined yesterday when prices rose by almost \$2 a barrel in response to a strike in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, called by a pastry cook.

The spot market price for Britain's North Sea Brent Blend rose from \$12.20 a barrel to \$14.10, less than a week after falling below the \$10 mark.

Although Norway produces 900,000 barrels a day compared with Britain's 2.7 million most of it is exported and Norway now accounts for more than 5 per cent of world oil export trade while producing less than 1 per cent of total output.

US may unveil new plan

From Batley Morris, Washington

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, has stated firmly on the eve of a meeting of world finance ministers that he remained committed to the current system of floating exchange rates but was seeking important changes.

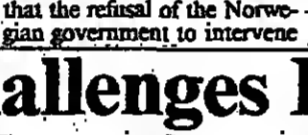
Imps challenges Hanson over value of loan stock

By Alison Eadie

A row over the value of Hanson Trust's convertible loan stock erupted last night just four days before the final closing date of the hotly-contested bid for Imperial Group.

Imperial Group took its complaint, which Hanson Trust dismissed as "totally without validity, to the Takeover Panel."

He said the method of valuing Hanson's convertible had been established for more than two months and Imperial had accepted the basis until this week.



Lord Hanson: raised stake closer to the limit

Imperial said that Hanson's existing 8 per cent convertible loan stock and 5.75 per cent convertible preference shares were trading at well below their theoretical values.

Granada move

Granada, the leisure group, is to take a 20 per cent interest in USTV, which will supply programmes to more than 700 television stations in the United States by satellite.

£35m Queens issue

Queens Moat Houses, the fast-growing hotel chain, is placing a £35 million debenture issue, secured on some of its properties, in order to reschedule its finance and have the way clear for possible further acquisitions, writes Judith Huntley.

Bestwood joins Gentlemen battle

Merger mania has penetrated as far as the leafy lanes around Letchworth, Hertfordshire, where the Country Gentlemen's Association has its headquarters. The association - it has about 27,000 members - is the subject of two bids.

MARKET SUMMARY STOCK MARKETS New York Dow Jones 1738.48 (-2.74) Tokyo Nikkei Dow 15061.98 (-62.35) Hong Kong Hang Seng 1691.80 (+47.80) Amsterdam Gen 270.1 (+1.1) Sydney AO 1148.5 (-5.4) Frankfurt Commerzbank 2165.8 (+80.3) Brussels General 662.89 (+18.68) Paris CAC 3721.1 (same) Zurich SKA General 524.70 (+15.3) GOLD London Fixing AM \$336.50 pm \$337.85 close \$338.50-339.00 (2233.00-233.50) New York Comex \$339.05-339.55 MAIN PRICE CHANGES RISES Abbey 132p (+8p) Wilson 425p (+35p) Poplar Hattersley 530p (+14p) TI Group 225p (+10p) Crystalline 144p (+8p) STC 340p (+10p) Scottish TV 340p (+10p) LWT Higgs 240p (+11p) Offords 705p (+10p) B Matthews 460p (+10p) FALLS Bechem 406p (-20p) IC Gas 415p (-22p) Gramplan 273p (-12p) Heaton 152p (-8p) Good Relations 170p (+8p) Standard Chart 867p (+62p) Hambros 265p (+27p) Mountleigh 775p (+15p) Lorin 180p (+15p) Bransgrove 85p (+15p) Executive 132p (+17p) Jessups 105p (+9p) FALLS: Amstrad 478p (-10p) Fiat Sp 402p (-40p) Bat Ind 378p (-19p) Reckitts 850p (-22p) CURRENCIES London: \$ 1.4525, £ 0.6250, DM 2.3650, FF 11.0750, Yen 165.80, SDR 20.779519 New York: \$ 1.4525, £ 0.6250, DM 2.3650, FF 11.0750, Yen 165.80, SDR 20.779519 INTEREST-RATES London: Bank Base 11%, 3-month interbank 11-10%, 3-month eligible bills 10 3/4%, buying rate Prime Rate 9%, Federal Funds 8%, 3-month Treasury Bills 6.21-6.20%, 90-year bonds 12 1/2% P

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet Odd hostility from the Standard camp

It is being suggested in banking circles that the annual results recently produced by Standard Chartered Bank were at least partly intended as window-dressing, showing off the bank's wares to potential bidders.

Standard. It is, indeed, an opportunity for the central bank to appear flexible and open-minded over foreign ownership of a British bank without actually giving away an institution which is in any way central to the domestic British banking system.

Rituals and realities

The realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System should pave the way for general interest rate cuts. The actual process, however, could pose some problems for the Chancellor and the Bank of England because British monetary policy is now perceived in the markets to hang on the single thread of the relation between base rates and sterling.

US may unveil new plan

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Laing & Cruickshank More than just a Stockbroker A PART OF Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank Holdings Ltd

WALL STREET

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stocks continued their slide yesterday which propelled them to a record low last week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down five points to 1,735 at one stage, extending the record \$2.50 decline of last week's five sessions.

A strike by the Norwegian North Sea oil workers further boosted the price of crude.

Table with columns for various stocks and their prices, including Exxon, Ford, and General Electric.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table showing market rates for sterling spot and forward rates, including 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Both sterling and the dollar advanced yesterday after the weekend realignment of European Monetary System currencies.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Table listing commodity prices such as sugar, cocoa, and coffee.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Table listing metal prices including lead, zinc, and copper.

LONDON MEAT FUTURE EXCHANGE

Table listing meat future prices for various types of meat.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table showing money market rates and gold prices, including Euro money deposits and gold prices.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table showing dollar spot rates for various countries and currencies.

STANDARD CATHODES

Table listing standard cathode prices for various metals.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

Table listing meat and livestock commission prices.

POTATO FUTURES

Table listing potato future prices.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table listing London financial futures prices for various instruments.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing investment trusts and their performance.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table listing financial trusts and their performance.

UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Table listing unit trust information and performance.

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Large table listing unit trust information, including fund names, managers, and performance metrics.

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Handwritten note: "it is in the..."

TEMPUS

# Glynwed cuts gearing as profits rise 34%

Having reduced Glynwed International's debt/equity ratio from 67.7 per cent five years ago to 13.5 per cent at the end of last December, it is with some justification that the chief executive, Gareth Davies, asserts: "No one can say that debt is now a problem for Glynwed".

Nor can anyone complain about last year's profit performance, announced yesterday, although it is to be expected that the traditional engineering and metal-forming businesses will do well when the rest of the British economy is buoyant. So it was no surprise when Glynwed reported an excellent performance for the year to December 1985. Pre-tax profit was £35.6 million, a 34 per cent increase on 1984 and slightly ahead of market expectations.

Of the £31 million rise in pre-tax profit in 1985, £5.1 million came from a reduction in interest charges, the remaining £4 million was due to improved profits from all areas except the United States.

Operating profit from the consumer and building products division rose 20 per cent to £9.5 million. Elimination of losses from the closure of Vogue Bathrooms helped these results.

The group's other two main profit earners, steels, and tubes and fittings, both had good years, showing increases of nearly 15 per cent to £12.1 million and £11.4 million respectively. The cash flow from the steels division is vital to the group, while tubes and fittings benefited from the integration of the manufacturers and distributors.

The engineering division remains disappointing despite its improvement from £1.7 million to £2.7 million. When compared with a sales volume of £68 million, such meagre returns are clearly unsatisfactory.

The group has set itself some fairly demanding targets for performance. The primary measure is earnings per share, where it is looking for a 20 per cent improvement annually.

This year much of the gain is expected to come from plastics, and especially from efficiencies arising out of the Philmac acquisition. This

Australian distributor will enable the group to develop a global strategy for a vertically integrated specialty plastic pipe systems business.

If achieved, the 20 per cent rise in earnings per share suggests that Glynwed will report at least 33p per share for 1986, implying a prospective multiple of 13 at the present share price of 378p — not necessarily a demanding rating in an inflated market.

## Pentland Ind.

Pentland's earnings are as fleet of foot as its Reebok associate's sports shoes, and in 1985 rose from 10.7p to 35.3p. The phenomenal success of Reebok itself has continued unabated, but the results of the other businesses are also up to speed.

The reduction in the Reebok stake from 55 to 41 per cent has nudged the waters at the pretax level but, at the net attributable level but before the £3.9 million extraordinary profit from the Reebok share sale, progress is clear. Reebok's net contribution surged from £2.9 million to £12.5 million while the other interests — from general trading in luggage and clothes and more shoes — almost exactly doubled to £3.9 million.

The Reebok stake is worth about 39p of the current 500p share price, which dropped 30p in a weak market. That means a p/e of 14.6 for Reebok and 12.7 for the rest of the group. Cash and quoted investments stood at £14 million at the end of the year and are worth some 30p a share.

Reebok has already forecasted a quadrupled net income for the first quarter of this year, and the newly-launched basketball shoes have won more than \$100 million in forward orders.

It would be too much to hope for another Reebok but Holmes Air, the US electrical appliances importer and distributor, doubled turnover last year and is expected to do so again in 1986.

With Pentland capitalized at £233 million, compared with less than £10 million at the beginning of 1984, the chairman, Stephen Rubin, says he is now looking for a "major acquisition".

Even without a substantial

purchase, earnings are heading for 60p in 1986, which puts the group on a prospective rating of just eight. This is hardly demanding, but the shares may pause for breath in anticipation of a large acquisition.

## Rugby Portland Cement

Rugby Portland Cement's recent acquisitions may not have helped profits yet but they have already boosted the share price. In the past six months the shares have jumped by 40 per cent from 130p to 180p yesterday.

Rugby acquired John Carr, a joinery company, for £65 million last year and the year before it bought Addison, an American building materials distributor.

It is keen to expand further in related fields but before its next purchase Rugby may well sell the five-star Parmelia Hotel in Australia, which could command £15 million or so. This would help reduce borrowings.

The figures for 1985, published yesterday, reflect the changes in Rugby's structure. Whereas British cement accounted for 60 per cent of its trading profits in 1984, it was responsible for less than half of last year's total. And with a full-year of John Carr the proportion should be even less this year.

This should help profits recover from last year when they fell from £27.9 million to £21.8 million before tax. Most of the downturn took place in the first half when Rugby lost market share to the other British cement producers. The second half recovery was hampered by exchange rate movements which cost £4 million over the whole year and a third round of rationalization.

John Carr contributed £3.74 million to trading profits, leaving its net profit at about £2 million in its first six months.

Despite the sharp fall in profits and an increased share capital, earnings per share were down only slightly last year, thanks to an unusually low tax charge. Even though the charge is likely to be higher this year the shares look attractive on a prospective multiple of less than 13.

# Schroders favourite for water contract

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

Four City banks have been shortlisted by the Government for the job of advising on privatization of the water industry.

The successful candidate is expected to be named shortly. The four are Samuel Montagu, Standard Chartered, Schroders and S G Warburg. The favourite to win what could amount to one of the biggest and most lucrative of the Government's privatization contracts, is Schroders. It undertook a feasibility study for the Government on de-nationalizing the industry last summer.



Roy Watts: leading advocate of water privatization

The Government is preparing to privatize at least five of the 10 regional water authorities in England and Wales before the next election to raise a total of up to £5 billion. The five thought most appropriate for a stock market flotation are Thames, whose chairman Mr Roy Watts has been one of the foremost advocates of privatization, Severn-Trent, Southern, Anglian and Northumbrian. The Department of the Environment's water directorate has been reorganized to help speed through the privatizations.

# STOCK MARKET REPORT Prices tumble on profit taking

Share prices suffered a bout of profit-taking as small investors sold shares in the new financial year, thus avoiding capital gains tax penalties. The FT 30 share index tumbled 20 points to 1400.9 while the FT-SE index fell 21.2 points to 1688.5.

The underlying mood, however, was still one of optimism illustrated by numerous good features prompted by weekend press comments, takeover speculation and cheerful company statements.

Wall Street's dull performance last Friday caused a dull opening and prices subsequently slipped back quite quickly during the morning with jobbers inundated with small selling orders.

Once these bargains had been completed, shares steadied out and after a quiet afternoon finished above the worst. Those sectors which have shown the strongest gains recently were among the worse hit.

Stores, foods, buildings and properties often recorded losses into double figures. Among the leaders falls ranged between 8p and 15p but clearing banks tumbled around 20p, not helped by the news that the Texas Savings Group had closed in America.

However, there was aggressive buying of Standard Chartered at 867p up 62p as dealers looked for a counter to last Friday's surprise offer from Lloyds, 18p lower at 599p. Midland was also supported at 567p, up 10p, while among merchants Hambros jumped 27p to 265p also on bid hopes.

Perennial takeover favourite Beesha Group advanced 20p to 406p although some analysts are suggesting that the company may launch a major acquisition of its own. In generally drab electricals, STC stood out with an 8p rise to 144p hoping for a rescue

bid. Stores succumbed to profit-taking with Dixons 8p down at 398p on further consideration of their offer for Woolworth, unchanged at 905p. Combined English slipped 5p to 248p on the Paig Group deal with GUS. Next, reporting first half profits today, hardened 2p to 294p. Dealers are looking for profits of around £13 million up from £9.6 million last time.

In cements, Rugby lost 7 1/2p to 179 1/2p after a 22 per cent profit rise. Good results and a 25 per cent scrip issue lifted Glynwed 3p to 380p. The Sinclair acquisition, Pegler Hattersley, advanced another 36p to 438p on persistent demand. TI Group found favour at 539p, up 14p, while Richardsons Westgarth, at 54p up 5p and Wellman 31 1/2p up 3 1/2p were both better after comment.

Press "tips" accounted for gains of between 5p and 10p in Crystallite at 223p, Forward Technology 53p, Bernard Matthews 705p, Law & Bonar 460p, Peters Stores 66p, Grampline 273p, Hastings 132p, Bromsgrove Castings 85p.

Executex 132p and Lowin Electrical 180p.

Profit-taking docketed 22p from Reckitt's at 860p and 15p from BAT Industries at 376p. The absence of bid news led Vaux Group 40p down at 495p but in motor distributors Issayas was wanted at 105p up 9p. Good Relations was suspended at 176p up 8p, on the announcement of merger talks with Valin Pollex, 10p easier at 205p.

Standard Fireworks, which received an approach last week, added 5p to 145p. Connells Estates, with results due next Friday, put on 8p to 213p. Blackwood Hodge hardened 2 1/2p to 60p after results and Wilsons (Connolly) climbed 15p to 428p following a 28 per cent profit improvement and 100 per cent scrip proposals.

Profit-taking cut 14p from Magnet Southern at 174p but Abbey attracted speculative interest at 132p, up 8p. Audiotronic did well at 13p, up 2 1/2p, and hopes of an asset injection lifted Samsleigh 3 1/2p to 31 1/2p.

## RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	SAC Int (100p)	139
Abbott M V (180p)	SPP (125p)	155
Ashley (LJ) (135p)	Templeton (215p)	218-5
BPF (16p)	Signax (101p)	78-9
Brookmount (16p)	Stewart & B (97p)	119
Chart FL (85p)	Spice (60p)	98
Charney Seas (63p)	Tech Comp (130p)	202
Conv 9K A 2000	Underwoods (180p)	184-1
Cranswick M (95p)	Wellcome (120p)	213-6
Dialene (128p)	W York Hosp (80p)	217-8
Ferguson (J) (10p)	Wicks (140p)	171-1
Gold Mt Trot (165p)		
Grange Surface (58p)		
Inoco (55p)		
JS Pathology (160p)		
Jarvis Porter (105p)		
Kearfold (118p)		
Lexicon (115p)		
Macrao A (105p)		
Morbale M (115p)		
Norank Sys (90p)		
Really Useful (330p)		

RIGHTS ISSUES		
Cullens F/P		275
Greycoat N/P		42-10
Hartwells N/P		4
NMW Comp F/P		330-20
Porter chd F/P		108-2
Safeway UK		248
Wates F/P		150-5
Westland F/P		83

(Issue price in brackets).

# Salaries of machine engineers up 28.5%

The median salary of nearly 64,000 full members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) has risen 28.5 per cent in the last three years to £17,000 a year. While 3.3 per cent still earn less than £10,000 a year 16.9 per cent earn £25,000 or more.

The median salary is less than that of chemical engineers (£19,500) and electrical engineers (£18,400) but out-distances the civil engineers (£15,300), according to comparisons with findings of the Institutions of Chemical Engineers, Electrical Engineers and Civil Engineers.

So few women are mechanical engineers that the survey could draw no meaningful conclusion about differences in salary compared with men, but 35 women engineers in the public sector had a median salary of only £9,300 and 80 in the private sector a median of £9,900.

Those are the main findings of the latest IMechE salaries survey, the first since 1983. It covered institution members living in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic but not those based elsewhere abroad. Full corporate members include fellows and there are also associate and graduate members whose median salary level is £10,000.

If allowance is made for the effects of inflation, median salaries between 1979 and 1986 have risen 15.7 per cent in real terms for full IMechE members aged between 40 and 44, the survey shows. Other members have seen median salaries increase 13.7 per cent in real terms for those aged between 30 and 34.

\*Mechanical Engineers Salary Survey 1986: £25 from Management Professional Services, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ.

# Japanese urged to take life easy and help the economy

From David Smith, Tokyo

Japan needs a complete transformation of its economy — away from the traditional export-oriented model — to deal with its massive trade surplus, according to a report submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, yesterday.

For several years Japan has been attempting, without much success, to divert criticism from the surplus, mainly through a series of measures to open up the economy to imports.

Instead, the report, prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of a former Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr Haruo Maekawa, says that a medium-term strategy should be implemented with the goal not set in terms of inflation, or unemployment, but the removal of Japan's current account imbalance.

Mr Nakasone will announce today the first of a series of measures based on recommendations of the report, which he commissioned last October.

If fully implemented, the Maekawa Report will have far-reaching implications, beyond the reduction of trade surpluses. It suggests that the Japanese people, having worked aggressively to conquer world markets, should now ease back and enjoy their prosperity.

"The time has come to make a historical transformation in its traditional policies on economic management and the nation's lifestyle," it says, and gives a warning that "there can be no further

development for Japan without this transformation".

The difficulty is that this may be achievable only through the acquisition of what many economists regard as Western bad habits.

A revitalization of the domestic construction sector is proposed as part of the shift from an export-based to a domestically-biased economy. New government financial incentives to housebuilders are proposed, alongside expansion of the Japanese evaluation of mortgage tax relief.

However, restrictions on building should also be relaxed to keep land prices down.

In addition, local authorities should be given more funds and more freedom for infrastructure work.

More general private consumption, the report says, should be fostered through tax cuts and what amounts to a leisure revolution. Japanese companies should be provided longer paid holidays and the average working week should be reduced to European and American levels.

Abolition of the preferential tax treatment on small savings, the "maruyuu", is recommended.

The Maekawa Report goes on to propose an end to subsidies which keep uncompetitive industries like coalmining, aluminium and shipbuilding in business, when cheaper products are available on world markets.

A general boost to imports of both agricultural and manufactured products is envisaged through improved market access, including improvements in the distribution system and reinforcement of the Office of the Trade and Investment Ombudsman.

The vision set out is one of increased internationalization of the Japanese economy, including the financial markets, coupled with a slower pace of export growth. It is more far reaching in its implications than previous Japanese market-opening efforts, even though when taken in total those represent considerable progress.

Foreign observers are, however, entitled to be slightly suspicious of plans which appear just before the important World Economic Summit in Tokyo early next month. United States protectionist threats are as real with a lower dollar as they were when it was at its highest level of last year.

Even if the recommendations are accepted by Mr Nakasone there is no guarantee that he will be Prime Minister long enough to see them through, with elections due soon after the summit.

Even then, the report looks cautious in some important areas. The tax cuts, it is made clear have to be within a framework of the planned reduction in Japan's borrowing requirement. Under this plan the bond-financed deficits will be zero by fiscal 1990.

The report also limits any further current account adjustment that may be achieved through the exchange rate. Monetary policy, it says, should be left with the aim of stabilizing the yen's value.

## COMPANY NEWS

AMEC: Results for year in December 31. Div 7p (7p), mkg 11p (11p). With figs in £ millions, turnover was 751 (686.7), pretax pft 25.5 (27.1), tax 9.5 (7.6), minorities nil (dit 0.4), extrard dnt 3.3 (cdt 0.5). Earnings per share 24.8p (29.6p).

MORE O'FERRALL: Final 3p, making 4p (3). Results for 1985. Figures in £000. Pretax profit 2,812 (2,218), tax 1,280 (1,004). Earnings per share 6.7p (5.5p). Improvement in second half of last year continued in opening months of 1986.

M Y DART: Final dividend 0.675p, mkg 1p (0.75p) for 1985. With figs in £000, turnover was 24,770 (21,596), trading profit 922 (312), exceptional charges 116 (11), pretax profit 806 (301), tax 260 (76), extrard dnt 68 (225), attrib 478 (83). Earnings per share 2.85p (1.6p). Pretax

profit packaging 834 (932), sporting and leisure equipment 255 (51), pyrotechnic products 192 (304 loss), interest 475 (398).

More company news, page 24

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	12 1/2%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
BCCI	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Cus	11 1/2%
Confidential Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
Royal Bank of Scotland	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

## HONG KONG OFFICE

Turner Kenneth Brown are pleased to announce that on 10th April 1986 they are opening an office in Hong Kong at:

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John G. G. Williams is the Partner in charge.

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# Winter holidays may cost more as jet fuel prices remain high

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Next winter's package holidays, including skiing breaks, are likely to rise in price because of increases in hotel charges and air control administration costs.

Unless oil companies cut jet fuel prices in line with declining oil prices, the increases will be especially steep, according to the Tour Operators Study Group, the umbrella organization for Britain's leading package tour operators.

With benchmark prices of next winter's holidays due to be struck shortly, a dispute has arisen after the TOSG put pressure on the oil companies to cut costs of aviation fuel to the airlines which could then set seat prices lower to the tour operators.

International Leisure Group's Mr Sidney Perez, the TOSG chairman, said: "We have made repeated representations to the oil companies for lower jet fuel prices. So far we have been fobbed off with all sorts of reasons and excuses. While the oil companies have always been swift to pass

on increases they are reluctant to pass on savings."

The cost of aviation fuel in Britain still stands at the July 1985 level despite a 60 per cent drop in the price of crude oil, TOSG says. This is unfair to holidaymakers while motorists are seeing prices at the pumps come down, it says.

There have been aviation fuel price changes since last July, but recent reductions have merely cancelled out autumn increases, according to the TOSG.

Some fuel suppliers abroad used by British airlines to pick up fuel while overseas are beginning to reduce prices, said Mr Perez who added: "It means there is a chance we shall get something back."

If reduced jet fuel costs can be agreed it could offset at least of the other increases coming through. These are still being quantified in detail but some overseas hoteliers have been looking to price increases of between a tenth and a fifth at local currency level while administration

costs of a new system of air control in Europe has added between £2 and £3 a seat for flights to countries like Spain and Portugal.

Mr Perez added: "Unless there is a substantial reduction in jet fuel prices next winter's holidays will cost more than they need to."

Enterprise, part of British Airways holidays operations, is cutting prices on 35,000 package holidays throughout the coming summer season. About 10,000 offer reductions of up to £25 on holidays in the summer 1986 Enterprise brochure, but the rest are special reductions usually featured by operators in the early part of the booking season.

As a result Enterprise high season prices on these lower-price holidays start at £166 for 14 nights in Costa Blanca apartments in Spain. A family of three could go away in August to a four-star hotel in Tangier for £500, says Enterprise. But the key stipulation is the choice of resort and hotel is left to Enterprise.

## More O'Ferrall PLC

# 1985 Results—Record Second Half

PROFIT BEFORE TAX	1st Half	2nd Half	TOTAL
	£,000	£,000	£,000
1985	376	2,436	2,812
1984	1,205	1,013	2,218

DIVIDEND per Ordinary Share	Interim	Final	TOTAL
1985	1.0p	3.0p	4.0p
1984	1.0p	2.4p	3.4p

EARNINGS per Ordinary Share	1st Half	2nd Half	TOTAL
1985	1.0p	5.7p	6.7p
1984	3.3p	2.5p	5.8p

The above statements is a summary of the year's audited results.

**Chairman's View**

The improvement which we experienced in the second half of last year has continued during the opening months of 1986. This has been achieved by the more stable market conditions in the UK, and by the effect of the management and operational reorganisation throughout the Group which we implemented during 1985. Our operations in the U.K., France, Belgium and Ireland continue to perform according to expectations.

R. W. Gore-Andrews

More O'Ferrall

COMMODITIES REVIEW

LME chiefs struggle to win the peace

Trading volume on the London Metal Exchange may still be half its level before the tin crisis...

disguise, although one can understand why some members may feel otherwise...



Mr Saxton Tate: A reforming pen

It is an outbreak of soul-searching most uncharacteristic of a marketplace until recently so confident in its conservatism...

The parallel with the LCE breaks down in other places. LCE membership was stable while Mr Savon Tate's reforming pen raced across the pages...

Thus a paper written by Mr Michael Metcalfe, a director of Holco, argues that the LME should enter the modern age in one mighty bound...

In so far as a healthy metals market is important for commodities trading in London and for the City generally...

In the LCE's case, however, decisions were the order of the day. Mr Tate was brought in with the explicit intention of shaking the place up...

So the LME has accepted, if not embraced, the urgent need for change. True, a little nudging from the Securities and Investments Board has accelerated the process...

Still, it does not matter now whether the navel gazing was delayed by the tin crisis as the LME claims...

I think it can. The LME board and committee do not like what is happening to them. Mr Jacques Lion, the chairman of the board...

In fact, the logic of what the LME is doing points in only one direction. It is probably impossible to separate the

SIB's criteria for qualification as a recognised investment exchange - price transparency, proper price reporting, a clearing house...

The futures contract, however, is exactly what the legislators have in mind. It will be a futures contract under Mr Metcalfe's plan...

Trade hedges will cover themselves on the futures market. There is much to recommend this arrangement. It will bring the LME into line with markets around the world...

I would add my nickel's worth. One of the innumerable sub-committees is investigating the feasibility of formal traded options. An informal options market is already a significant part of the business...

Michael Prest

Employer obliged to pay stated amount despite error in architect's certificate

Lubenbam Fidelity and Investment Co Ltd South Penbrokeshire District Council and Another

from Moody v Ellis (1983) 25 BLR 39.46 that where an issue of fact was relevant to a defendant's liability for alleged professional negligence...

Where in a building contract it was agreed that the employer's architect would issue interim certificates stating the amount due to the contractor...

Since negligence was not actionable per se where a claim was in tort the issue might well be whether damage was proved to have been caused by that negligence...

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment, dismissing appeals by the plaintiff, Lubenbam Fidelity and Investment Co Ltd...

That gave effect to the clear contractual intention that the contractor should carry out the works under the supervision of the architect...

The value attributed to the constituent parts of the architect's certificate could never be more than approximate; it depended upon his expert opinion as to the person to whom the parties had chosen to entrust that function...

There was no sufficient reason for differentiating between certificates containing patent errors and those containing errors of a new, adjusted certificate...

LORD JUSTICE MAY, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the architect had issued interim certificates in the usual RIBA form for the value of the work done at a particular date...

Even viewed objectively, this had been straightforward professional negligence, for trying to interfere with the performance of the contracts, he had been doing his incompetent best...

A procedural point had arisen as to whether the plaintiff could appeal on issues of fact. That was governed by Order 58, rule 4 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. It was clear

that the plaintiff had demanded payment for the full value of the work done at a particular date, but the council had refused to pay more than the amount certified. The plaintiff had issued notices under the contract to determine them and had suspended work...

APPOINTMENTS

D E & J Levy: Mr Martyn Calder has joined as a partner. Bear Brand Hosiery: Mr Alan Cinton has been made chairman. Carless, Capel & Leonard: Mr K J Wiseman is appointed managing director of Carless Solvents...

Bemrose Transfer Prints: Mr John Myott has been named commercial director. American Express: Mr Christopher Rodrigues has been made managing director. Beneficial Trust and Savings: Mr Martin J Leadbetter has become operations director.

Charterhouse Japhet: Mr John F Astbury and Mr Michael R B Gatenby have been named joint managing directors. Mr Paul C Botton, Mr Edward D Glover, Mr Michael R Hargreaves and Miss Jeanne E Short have been made directors.

Advertising up 22% at Scottish TV

Scottish Television reported that advertising revenue has been strong this year with the first quarter showing a 22 per cent increase over the comparable period for 1985. The company was announcing pretax profits of £4.34 million for last year compared with £3.69 million in 1984...

COMPANY NEWS

HALANIA: The company has completed the purchase of the issued share capital of Norgan Business which will be absorbed into Hanovia, a subsidiary. GASKELL BROADLOOM: Final 3.5p (same). Results for 1985. Figures in 2000. Pretax profits 1,133 (1,204). Earnings per share 14p (15.4). MACFARLANE GROUP (CLANSMAN): Dividend 1.57p (1.237), making 2.482p (2.157 adjusted). Figures in 2000. Profit before tax for year to December 31, 4,022 (3,011). Earnings per share before extraordinary items 7.805p (6.375 adjusted).

Share prices are on page 29

Prejudicial conduct can affect member's equitable rights

In re a Company (No 00477 of 1986)

Before Mr Justice Hoffmann [Judgment given March 21]

The application of section 459 of the Companies Act 1985, relating to conduct unfairly prejudicial to a member of a company, was not necessarily limited to its strict legal rights but could include a wider equitable consideration.

It was alleged that the representations were false and fraudulent, in that O plc had no funds for investment; that A Ltd was used to supply goods and services to another associated company known to be insolvent...

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said the respondents applied to strike out the petition as an abuse of process, contending that even as re-arranged, it would still be demurrable. The allegations in the amended draft were in substance a claim for damages for deceit and breach of contract.

The principal ground for the striking-out application was that the matters complained of would constitute wrongs done to the petitioners, as defrauded vendors of the A Ltd shares or as a wrongfully dismissed employee...

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said the respondents applied to strike out the petition as an abuse of process, contending that even as re-arranged, it would still be demurrable. The allegations in the amended draft were in substance a claim for damages for deceit and breach of contract.

His Lordship accepted that proposition in principle, but said that its application had to take into account that the interests of a member were not necessarily limited to his strict legal rights, since use of the word "unfairly" in section 459 enabled the court to have regard to wider equitable considerations.

In reliance on those representations the petitioners sold their shares in A Ltd for an allotment of shares in O plc, treated as having a value of £100,000.

The other ground of complaint was that the respondents' conduct had adversely affected the value of the petitioners' shares in O plc. It was argued that the real complaint was that those shares were valueless from the start...

His Lordship accepted that proposition in principle, but said that its application had to take into account that the interests of a member were not necessarily limited to his strict legal rights, since use of the word "unfairly" in section 459 enabled the court to have regard to wider equitable considerations.

The interests of a member who had ventured his capital in the business of a small private company might include the legitimate expectation that he would continue to be employed as a director, so that his dismissal would be unfairly prejudicial to his interests as a member.

Advertisement for John Carr, a strong recovery is expected. Includes a bar chart showing turnover from 1981 to 1985, and a table of results in brief comparing 1985 and 1984. Text describes the company's performance and future outlook.

Advertisement for 'THE RIGHT HOME FOR YOUR PROPERTY'. Includes contact information for Shirley Margolis, Group Classified Advertisement Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



April 8, 1986

# The high-risk business that grew to £300m

One indication of the maturation of Britain's venture capital industry is that it tends to be concerned with its faults and problems rather than successes. Apart from future growth prospects, the quality of managers to track the companies is probably the biggest worry now.

It looks as if the member companies of the British Venture Capital Association — only part of the industry — probably staked up-and-coming British companies to the tune of more than £300 million last year — almost a rise of a third on the year before.

That is admittedly a slowdown in what has been a pell-mell growth in this decade: 1984 was 40 per cent up on 1983 which shows the extraordinary rate of development in a market worth less than £20 million just before the start of the present decade.

Up to the end of last year, 1,500 companies had been backed by BVCA members, it is estimated. The total for the whole industry could well be 2,000. Five hundred companies received BVCA support in 1984 and last year the fortunes of 700 more were potentially changed by injections of cash.

Assistance also came from the "hands on" venture capital companies which get deeply involved with their protégés, injections of expertise and advice. How many jobs all this has created can only be guessed at. The BVCA has finally got round to starting a study on this. Some venture capital groups say their growing companies will soon employ 100 or more. If that was anything like an average, it means 150,000 new jobs have been

about 100 times, the company now being worth £35 million. The venture capital group involved with DPCE and Isotron is Thompson Clive and Partners, whose Colin Clive is deputy chairman of the BVCA and its chairman-elect.

Of DPCE, he recalls: "That was a risk and we were worried. Some 85 per cent of its business relied on one big user of mainframes who might easily have pulled out."

Macro 4, producing IBM-compatible systems software, is one of 40 high-technology companies in which the Advent venture capital organization is involved.

Another success has been the Garfunkels restaurant chain, backed by Abingworth. Our Price, the audio and

**"The crucial thing is the quality of the investment"**

records sales chain, was backed by Midland Bank Equity, part of Midland Bank.

Among the companies set up with the help of venture capital, there are now 20 with full Stock Exchange quotes and 47 on the unlisted securities market (USM), the more "junior" market, according to Venture Economics, the leading source of information on the industry.

About half of these successful flotations were backed by Investors in Industry (3i), the biggest provider of venture capital in Britain. It was set up by the Bank of England and the main banks.

Mr Cohen said: "Mercifully we have not yet had any big disasters."

Yet in the nature of this high risk end of the business a few disasters ought to be expected. There have been some failures, especially in high technology areas, and not all projected entries to the USM have so far come off.

Mr Cohen said: "The measure is not so much how far additional cash goes into new and growing companies — the crucial thing is the quality of investments made."

And there is the other factor: in high technology companies the degree of management skills available does not match the pace of development of the industry. It is fast-moving, there are great fluctuations — it is a great challenge without a doubt. It led him to a drive in the past 22 months to bring in more managers and experienced executives into growing companies. The problem is persuading those with the skills, now usually with big companies and yet aware of financial and family claims, to throw in their lot with what might seem high risk and even questionable ventures.

The BVCA is now researching this problem by sending out questionnaires to typical managers of big company divisions. Mr Cohen said: "To an extent the problem is a lack of perception of what new ventures can offer. I also believe many of them are just too cautious. After all, we look for 10 times returns on what we invest in five years."

It is the quality of a company's management that professional venture capital investors look for, he emphasized. "If there is no strong management team you will

not invest because at the end of the day it is all about people. A lot of the projects we have turned down were not because of their nature but because the teams have not been heavyweight enough to give us a reasonable shot at building up the business."

But he is quick to point out that venture capital has gone into start-ups and early stage businesses to the extent of about 39 per cent of all resources injected.

It does seem curious that the appeal of new ventures does not attract more managers with the expertise to propel more to success. The number of cash and on-paper millionaires created by the USM since it started just over five years ago has now reached 467, according to the latest analysis by Touche Ross, the accountants.

On the road to this sort of success there are a number of sources to be tapped for those searching for venture capital help. There are now more than 120 venture capital funds, compared with 20 in 1979. Britain is now probably devoting a larger percentage of its gross domestic product to venture capital than the United States.

A recent European study showed that about seven billion ecu (European Currency Unit) of venture capital were available in the EEC, of which well over a half had its source in the UK.

Colin Clive is optimistic about the future of the venture capital industry in Britain and that it will go on creating companies and jobs to the benefit of the UK economy.

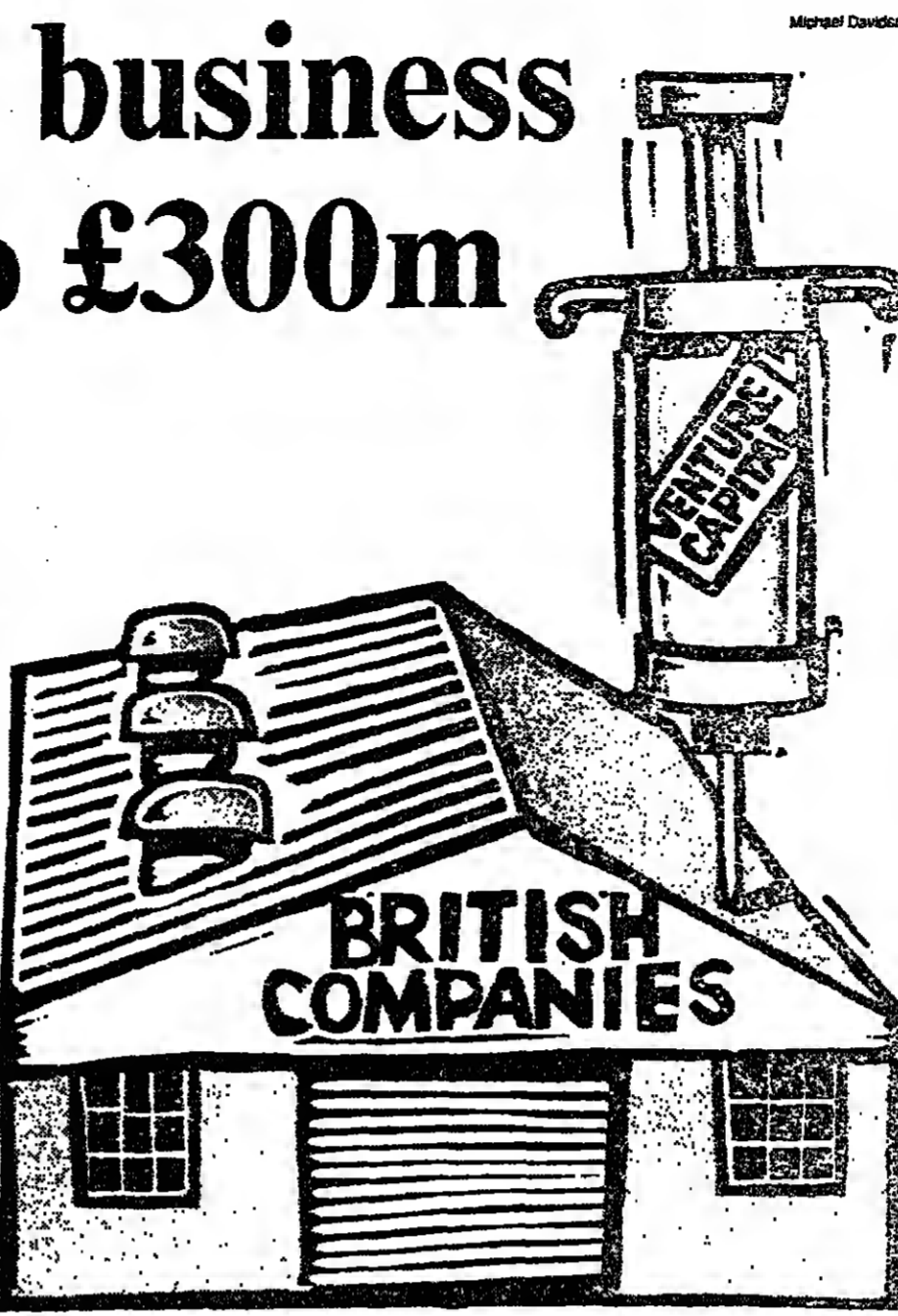
He believes the Government should look more closely at the double taxation of

capital gains the industry still faces, unlike the situation in France where there is no such taxation of venture capital and in the US where the burden falls only once.

Susan Lloyd, of Venture Economics, believes that one of the main weaknesses of the British venture capital industry is the lack of bigger industrial and commercial companies willing to involve themselves in venture capital projects either directly or by hiring off a subsidiary activity. But some companies are doing this, including Ferranti and Thorn EMI and Italian-based Olivetti with its already extensive UK interests.

The key question still facing the venture capital industry in Britain is whether the big City institutions can be convinced that simple returns can be expected overall from such investment. Otherwise the flow of this crucial cash backing might well seriously ebb.

**Derek Harris**  
Industrial Editor



## Easy equity closes the gap for small firms

The equity gap is not quite the chasm it was. In 1971 the Bolton committee, in the first real investigation of small businesses, noted that difficulties in raising finance started around and below £250,000 which at today's prices is about £1 million.

Now the problem area is at about £150,000, and particularly below £50,000, so the gap has to some extent been closed.

The point is made in the recent report on external capital for small firms by the National Economic Development Council's committee on finance for industry. It found a substantial increase in equity-linked finance for businesses that needed £100,000 or more. In 1984, for instance, there was a 35 per cent increase over the year before in equity and loans provided by venture capital companies. These included Business Expansion Scheme approved funds, for companies that needed backing of between £100,000 and £1 million.

But the Neddy survey found a much less dramatic impact at the bottom range of business needs. Of the companies which benefited under the BES, 70 per cent were raising capital of less than £100,000, but that still represented only 14 per cent of the £105 million provided by the scheme in total in 1983-84.

Investors in Industry (3i) provided rather more than twice the BES in this below-

£100,000 sector, amounting to £28 million in the Neddy year of study.

So 3i remains the biggest provider for the little man, its own analyses showing that last year it made investments of £38 million in 174 start-up companies with more than 100 of the investments in the £100,000 to £150,000 range. One trend emerging is that start-ups need more cash than in the past few years which is tending to move up the "floor" for funding.

Dr Neil Cross, assistant general manager at 3i, whose key responsibility is the small and medium-size businesses, maintains there is no equity gap if a business is viable and has prospects. The point he is making is one of horses for courses. When 3i backs a start up it is looking for a 59 to 60 per cent return in five years. That sort of growth is not usually going to come from the typical one-person proprietorial business which, even if successful, is going to make only a small profit margin.

The Cross criteria for a viable proposition is: "If you believe in the people, the market and the product, and if the business plan bangs together, so that it all looks as if it will work." He added: "If all this is right then there is no equity gap." In such circumstances, initial funding may well be below £100,000.

Essentially, this same point

Continued on page 26



Ronald Cohen: Looking for quality

conjured up by the combined efforts of the entrepreneurs and the venture capital teams that have backed them.

Ronald Cohen, chairman of the BVCA, reflects for a moment on the successes. The once-struggling newcomers backed by venture capital groups are progressively securing that seal of success, a public flotation. The names tumble out rather like a roll of honour.

There is DPCE, a computer hardware maintenance company which five years ago started with an equity capital of £350,000 and is now worth £65 million altogether, including £50 million of equity. It has produced about 400 jobs. Isotron, which like DPCE has a full Stock Exchange quote, is not big in the job stakes because it has exploited a British-based gamma radiation technology for sterilization, particularly of medical equipment. But the original investors have seen the value of their stake multiplied by



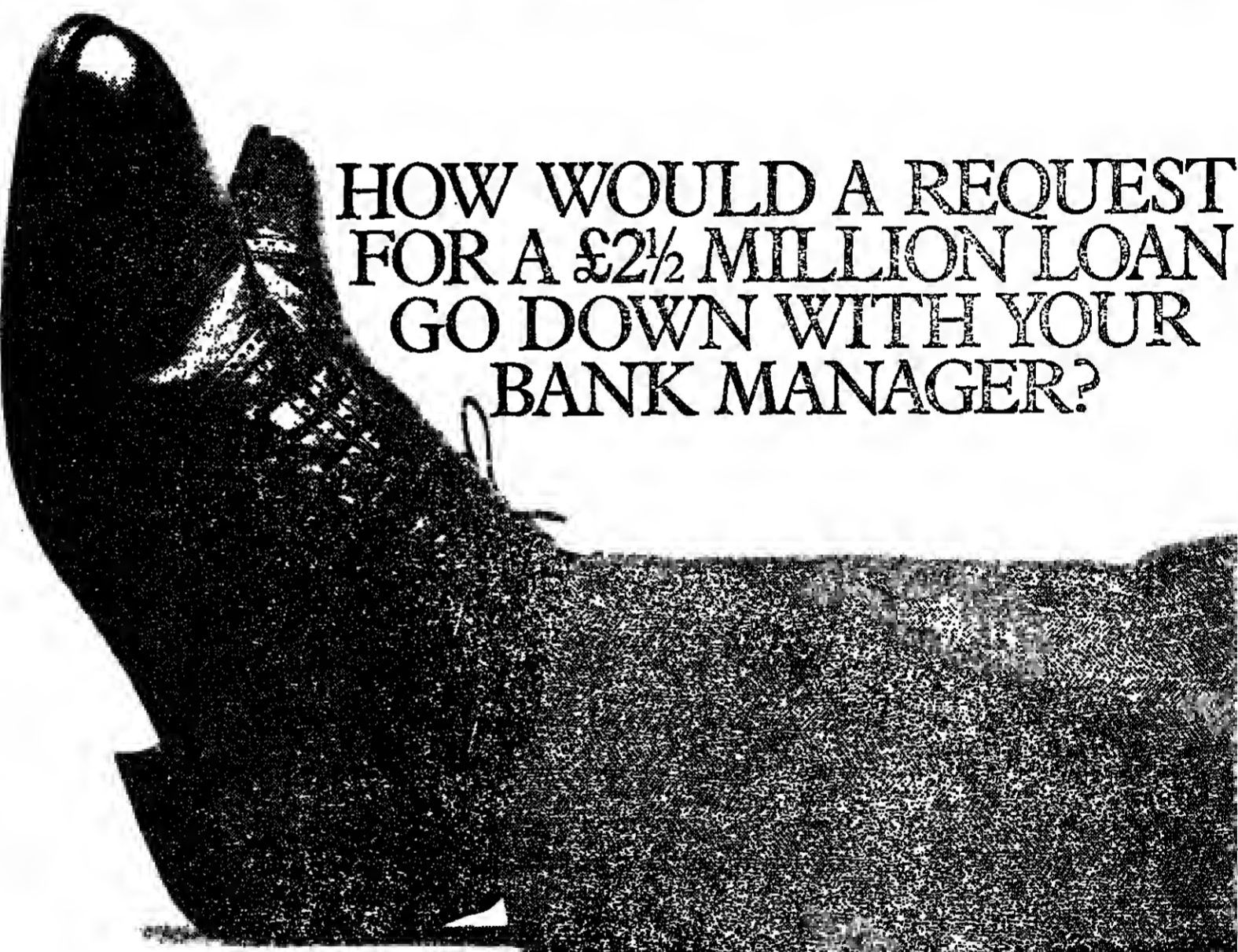
Colin Clive: Optimistic about the future

capital gains the industry still faces, unlike the situation in France where there is no such taxation of venture capital and in the US where the burden falls only once.

Susan Lloyd, of Venture Economics, believes that one of the main weaknesses of the British venture capital industry is the lack of bigger industrial and commercial companies willing to involve themselves in venture capital projects either directly or by hiring off a subsidiary activity. But some companies are doing this, including Ferranti and Thorn EMI and Italian-based Olivetti with its already extensive UK interests.

The key question still facing the venture capital industry in Britain is whether the big City institutions can be convinced that simple returns can be expected overall from such investment. Otherwise the flow of this crucial cash backing might well seriously ebb.

**Derek Harris**  
Industrial Editor



**HOW WOULD A REQUEST FOR A £2½ MILLION LOAN GO DOWN WITH YOUR BANK MANAGER?**

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# The tricky business of buying your shares over the counter

Share buying, even in today's bull market, can be risky. Purchasing shares in "blue chip" companies on the main market or in businesses traded on the junior market, the Unlisted Securities Market (USM), needs to be done in the knowledge that what goes up can come down. But perhaps the one area where the downside risk is the greatest is on the Over the Counter Market.

Since its development a few years ago the OTC has played a small but useful role in helping small firms raise finance for expansion. Certainly, no one wants to kill it off. But the fragmented nature of the market, its lack of liquidity, and the impression among the investing public that it is poorly regulated, have stunted its growth and attention has been focussed more often on its more glamorous and now very successful elder brother, the USM.

Entry to the OTC markets is made either through share placements by a market maker with its clients at a fixed price — in some cases underwritten by institutions — or by offers for sale.

The funds raised by the OTC have risen from just £7

million in 1982 to around £65 million last year. But there are signs that this could be tailing off and the OTC could be entering a period of limbo while its future position in the capital raising markets comes under review.

Another factor is that the sponsors of the issues, keenly aware of criticism in the past of companies which have not lived up to some of their becoming more fussy about whom they chose to bring to the market.

Mr Ted Awty of the accountants Peat Marwick, which have been closely associated with the development of the market, makes the point: "The indications are that OTC market makers are finding it more difficult to identify sound companies. They are conscious of the image surrounding some of them of being their choice of companies in the past."

That is as good a way of saying that the city has a long memory and does not forget the experience of bad companies foisted on an unsuspecting public.

The quality of the companies remains the key issue

facing the OTC market. Baynard Securities, which trades in 10 UK companies, endeavours to steer clear of start-up situations — companies with no trading record seeking to raise cash to promote an idea or project.

"We like to have had some relationship with the company first and then insist on closely monitoring the financial progress of the business. But there is a degree of risk. The companies coming to us do not have 20 or 30 year trading records. By the very nature of the market they are new and considering the OTC is a very big step for them," says Baynard.

One of the leading market makers, which is itself traded on the OTC, Harvard has brought to the market companies like Hard Rock Café, Park Hall Leisure, and For Eyes.

Harvard admit it gets "cold feet" over new companies and is usually looking for a one year trading record at the very least. "And if it isn't making profits in the current year we like to see a forecast for the year ahead," says Steve Aquilina.

Harvard usually seeks to raise at least £250,000 and will

quote two way prices in the stock, avoiding a situation where a particular buyer is matched against a seller, one of the criticisms levelled at the restricted dealing facility on the OTC.

At the last count there were around 200 companies whose shares are traded on the market, through 12 main market makers. Patrick Harrex of accountants Spicer and Pegler says that the city still remains suspicious of the OTC.

However, all this could change. When the new Securities and Investments Board gets its power to oversee dealings in securities, dealers will need to be members of a recognised statutory regulatory organisation.

At present the OTC dealers come under the general umbrella of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim). But the likelihood is that the Stock Exchange itself will create a third tier market place to which the present OTC members could seek membership. This sort of stamp of approval would go a long way to giving the OTC the added status it needs.



A hard world: Steve Aquilina of Harvard. The Hard Rock Café was one of his firm's less risky OTC clients

Cliff Feltham

## A brighter future for the little man

Continued from page 25

is made by Colin Clive, deputy chairman of the British Venture Capital Association, whose members are not noted for looking at investments below £250,000. Mr Clive said: "It is not the amount the venture capital company puts in, it is what comes out the other end. What venture capital companies will not do is put £5,000 into a Chinese laundry in a village."

The smallest investment his own company, Thompson Clive and Partners, was involved in was £5,000 in equity, but the company in question had a unique piece of technology to exploit and subsequently made profits of £1 million on a turnover of £10 million.

Mr Clive admitted there were varying views among venture capital companies about small-scale investments. His own was that £20,000 invested could make sense provided there was big growth in prospect. But others might feel this was too small a deal, he said.

So where can the small owner-run business turn for help? After all, although a relatively humdrum enterprise may show no signs of potential growth, that could

to 3 per cent before. Guarantees that were being issued at 330 a month dropped to less than 50.

In the Budget the Chancellor changed all that. The banks' risk exposure has remained the same but the premium has been halved to 2.5 per cent. On a total loan that means a business faces a premium of 1.75 per cent.

So the LGS could soon be throwing a few more planks again across the equity gap for the really small businesses. The banks are pleased the scheme has been given a three-year life, enabling them to plan properly and to get their marketing into its stride. National Westminster and Barclays, for instance, are both optimistic about LGS growth while looking to a gradual build up. They maintain that failure rates should be a lesser problem, assuming that those dealing with the scheme have been learning all the time. Barclays reckons its failure rate has been down to 5 per cent.

There are other attempts going on to close the equity gap. A year ago the London Enterprise Agency (LEA) linked with the Rank Xerox pension fund to provide investments of £50,000 or less for small enterprises from a £1 million fund set aside by the pension fund. Tynce and Wear Enterprise Trust (Entrust) in the North East also joined the scheme.

Results of this twin endeavour have been rather slow in appearing. LEA has been able to single out 20 enterprises as possible candidates and two offers are now under discussion. One involves a fibre-optics venture in West London and another a business specializing in the promotion of inventions and ideas.

Entrust has had one investment arranged under the scheme. Some £50,000 has been injected into a £250,000 financing of larger nursing home accommodations for Burnside Lodge of Whitley Bay. The project is expected to create 32 full and part-time jobs. Burnside, run by a

**'Neddy found a much less dramatic impact at bottom range of business needs'**

develop. A single fish and chip shop might turn into a chain once a husband and wife team get the hang of it. That would start producing a few more of the jobs of which small business is largely the provider these days.

Single investors and localized groups as opposed to national funds can often under the Business Expansion Scheme help the owner business of this kind. Small businesses have on the other hand been notorious for a disinclination to release a stake of equity in their "baby". But it has been one of the achievements of the BES that it has persuaded more entrepreneurs to do this, according to Peat Marwick Mitchell, the accountants and consultants, in a report out in March.

Equity funding instead of too heavy a reliance on bank financing often gives a young business a better chance of survival during the crucial early days.

It is nevertheless the banks which — credit from suppliers apart — are still the biggest source of financing for small businesses and especially can help the one-person project. Undoubtedly, the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme has played a key role there. In four-and-a-half years to November 1985 LGS loans staked 16,500 businesses with over £536 million. All loans have been below £75,000.

In mid-1984 the LGS terms were tightened up due to losses springing from a failure rate of one in three. The amount of a bank loan guaranteed by the Government dropped from 80 per cent to 70 per cent thus exposing the banks to more risk. But what really hit the scheme was the raising of the premium to be paid by borrowers: 5 per cent (over and above the going interest rate) on the guaranteed part of the loan compared

**'Equity finding often gives a young business a better chance of survival'**

husband and wife partnership, has operated three small nursing homes for the elderly and the new funding will enable them to move to other accommodation which will double the number in care.

Near to completion is funding of a high-technology business in the region. Others are in the pipeline.

Clearing banks are looking more closely at smaller investments. An example is National Westminster Bank's Growth Options subsidiary with loans between £25,000 and £200,000 over ten years with options for a minority stake. Sir Philip Harris, head of Harris Queensway, has also established a £1 million fund aimed at closing the equity gap.

\* External Capital for Small Firms: National Economic Development Council — from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, London SW1 4JQ; £3.50



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**Investment Division** Scottish Development Agency  
120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7JP Telephone 041 248 2700.

Handwritten note: "هذا هو اصل" (This is the original)

**FOCUS**

VENTURE CAPITAL/3

# Budget boost for the BES

The business expansion scheme, introduced in 1983, by the then Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was given an experimental life of four years. It has now been extended indefinitely by Nigel Lawson, who announced the extension in last month's Budget, describing the scheme at the same time as "an outstanding success".

This glowing picture, however, conceals the manifold ways in which the scheme was being abused until this year's Budget proposals sought to put it back on the right track.

The BES was actually the successor to the business start-up scheme (BSS), introduced by the Government in 1981. Both schemes aimed to stimulate investment in unquoted companies operating in high-risk fields through giving investors tax relief on their investments up to certain specified limits.

The terms of the BSS, which applied only to new companies, proved too restrictive, so it was replaced by the broader BES in 1983, which did not require that investor companies be start-ups. Broadly speaking, any company carrying on a "qualifying trade", which was not already quoted on the stock market or the USM, would be able to raise BES finance.

On the face of it, the Inland Revenue statistics for the money invested in BES projects for the first two years of the scheme's existence, are impressive. In year one, according to the statistics, a total of £105 million was raised under the BES by 688 companies. In year two the 1984-85 tax year — the provisional estimates from the Inland Revenue show 715 companies raising £136 million.

At the same time a detailed report on the scheme, prepared by accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell and published on Budget day, was referred to by the Chancellor as supporting his view of the scheme's success. The PMM report had been commissioned by the Inland Revenue

and covered primarily the first year of the BES's existence.

Among the conclusions reached by PMM were: more than 94 per cent of the finance invested by individuals would not have been invested in the particular companies by those individuals. This does not mean that the finance would not have come from other sources and in other forms. It simply means that without the BES almost all of those investing would not have done so.

Four thousand jobs were "attributable" to the BES. This does not mean that the scheme created 4,000 new jobs; in fact the PMM report says that only 870 new jobs were created. The balance of the 4,000 were jobs which had been "saved".

### Scheme had been widely abused

Classifying the nature of the investment, the report said that only 14 per cent of the finance raised went to "higher risk companies". As against this 27 per cent went to medium-risk companies and 59 per cent into low-risk ventures.

This last conclusion is particularly enlightening in that it shows that even in the early days of the scheme most BES finance was not going to the kind of companies that the BES was set up for. Moreover you have to bear in mind that the PMM report deliberately ignored the notorious farming companies which raised money in the 1983-4 tax year.

The conclusions of the PMM report and the "outstanding success" claim of the chancellor would have looked very different had the farming companies not been selectively ignored.

The reality was that the scheme had been brazenly and widely abused for a long time before the ink had dried on the PMM report and for a long time after it was finished but before it was published.

An estimated £50 million had already been raised on property development companies before the end of the 1984-5 tax year. This was almost twice the amount of finance that the companies forming the subject of the detailed analysis in the PMM report raised.

Moreover, the report was finished by October 31, 1985 — 4½ months before it was published. This proved very convenient for a government that wanted to present the BES as "an outstanding success" because the report on which this conclusion was based, would not tackle in any detail the plethora of safe asset-backed tax shelters that had by that time characterized the BES.

Hotels, retirement homes, nursing homes, pubs — in fact any opportunity to wrap the BES structure around freehold or long-leasehold property was exploited. Four companies alone in a matter of weeks before the Budget, raised almost as much money as the entire 120 companies included in the PMM report.

Two of these were pub ventures, one was a retail stores scheme, and the final one was Saint Hotels, a Johnson Fry hotel venture which raised £6.5 million in three weeks.

Perhaps the most telling remark comes from Alan Comber. "If you plough through 1984-5 all you will get is the conclusion that we've got a lot of asset-backed schemes," he said. "We all know that the scheme was not meeting its objectives at all." Mr. Comber, incidentally, is the partner at PMM primarily responsible for the Peat report.

One must hope that the new measures introduced will put the scheme back on the right track. The most significant provision in the Budget is the power to amend the definition of a qualifying trade by a statutory instrument.

This should mean that brazen abuses of the BES can be nipped in the bud before they have chance to flower.

Lawrence Lever

There are more than 125 sources of venture and development capital listed in a guide\* just out from Stoy Hayward. It also lists 30 of the bigger Business Expansion Scheme (BES) firms.

Most of the venture capital sources are in the private sector but there are some public ones.

An example analysed in the latest Venture Capital Report\*\* is the Thames world nautical theme park for Greenwich. This is planned by a group of entrepreneurs which has an offer of grants totalling £200,000 from the ETC and the Greenwich local authority.

Grants are also available from the EEC sources. There are six local enter-

prise boards in England, three in the North West and others in West Yorkshire, the West Midlands and Greater London.

Other regional sources include the Scottish and Welsh development agencies, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA).

\*Sources of Venture and Development Capital in the United Kingdom 1986: free from Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA, (01) 436 5888.

\*\*Venture Capital Report February 1986: VCR, Refuge Building, 20 Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1SE; by subscription, (0272) 272250.

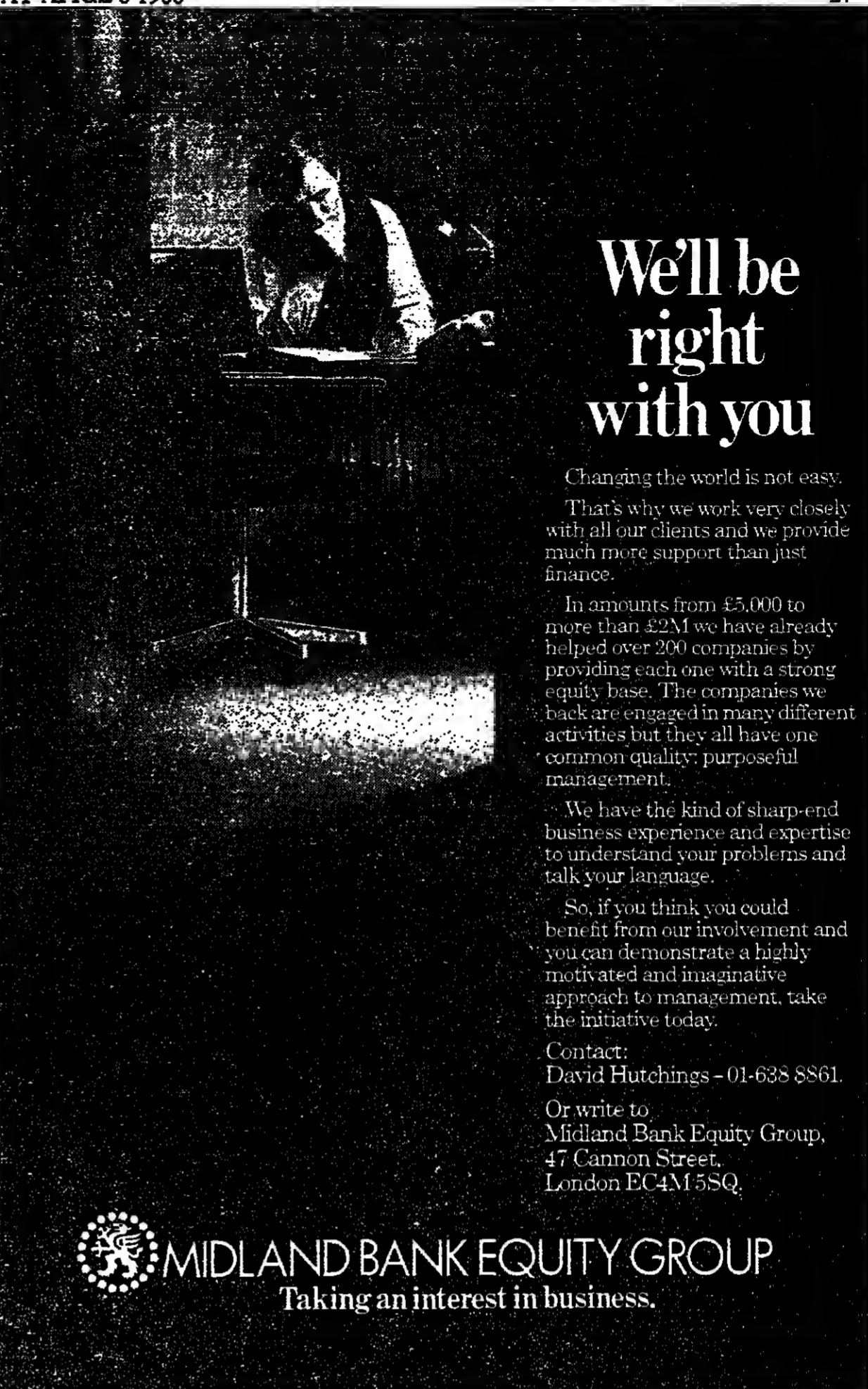
### SOURCES OF FUNDS TO SMALLER BUSINESSES (£'000)

Source	Year	Usual range <sup>1</sup>		Total p/a	Total outstanding
		min	max		
USM	84	600	3,200	282,000	730,000
OTC	83-84	240	3,200	39,000	n/a
BES: direct	83-84	5	150	66,000	n/a
BES: app. fund	83-84	50	500	39,000	n/a
Venture capital <sup>2</sup>	84	250	750	228,000	578,000
LEB	84-85	10	500	270,000	1,142,000
Bank ldn	84	1	75	75,000	350,000
Local enterprise boards	85	100*	750	18,000*	35,000*

<sup>1</sup> To cover 80% of financings, ie, ignoring 10% extremes  
<sup>2</sup> Figures include BES approved funds  
<sup>3</sup> Estimate  
<sup>4</sup> Figures are for West Midlands Enterprise Board. Other boards tend to lend at lower levels  
<sup>5</sup> First full year for some of LEBs

Source: Bank of England

DH



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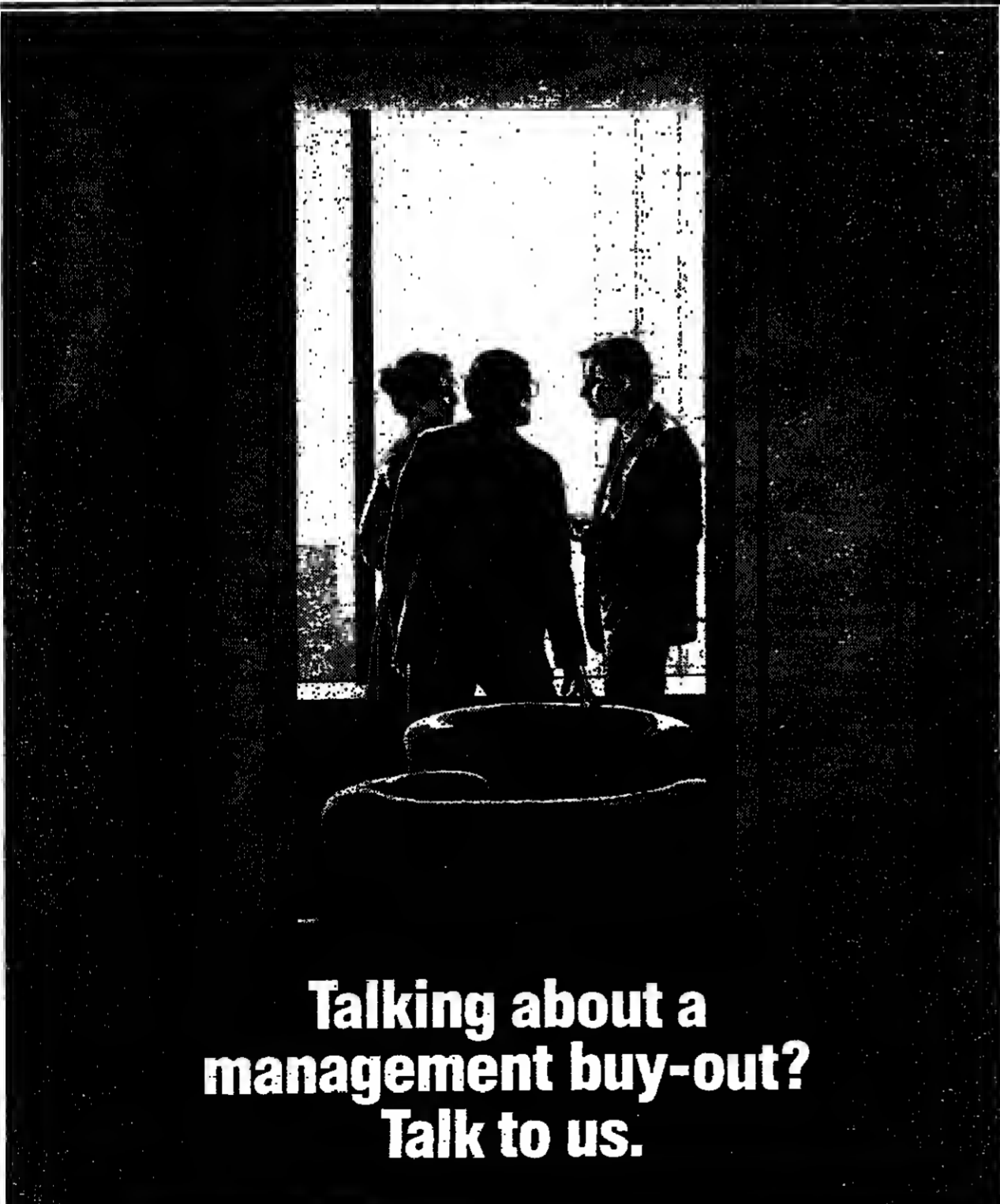
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# From a tentative launch to a major source of capital

"If the main purpose of the Unlisted Securities Market was to encourage new companies to come to the Stock Exchange, it must be counted a considerable success."

That is the verdict of stockbrokers Phillips and Drew in their latest analysis of the rapidly maturing junior market and there are few people in the Square Mile who would disagree.

The USM has in a little over five years since its tentative launch turned into a valuable capital raising feature of the City of London. At the last count a total of 443 companies had joined the USM. Of these, 52 had been promoted to a full listing, 29 had been subject to takeovers, eight underwent reorganization, and nine had been suspended or cancelled for solvency reasons.

The statistics bear out the market's remarkable growth. In 1982 £117 million was raised on the market rising to £344 million last year while the value of the companies quoted had gone up in this time from just over £1.2 billion to almost £3.5 billion.

From just 23 companies which somewhat nervously joined the market when it began in November 1980 the numbers more than trebled the following year and last year reached 101. This year close on another 100 firms are expected to acquire USM status before the year is out.

The USM was set up to stimulate the flow of new companies to the stock market. The authorities had become concerned at the dearth of new quoted companies and wanted to encourage the small entrepreneur.

The Stock Exchange had felt that one of the main obstacles preventing companies from coming forward for a full listing was the very high entry standard required, both in providing and publicising information and in making available sufficient shares to create a fair market.

As a result it took the innovative step of relaxing the entry rules so that new firms were only required to produce a three year profit record instead of five years for the main market. And the owners of the business only had to sell to the public no more than 10 per cent of the equity compared with 25 per cent in the case of a full listing.

For the authorities, laying out the welcome mat like this coincided in the headlong surge of the bull market.

In the early days the market attracted a large number of high technology related companies, and oil and gas exploration companies. Now, however, the market acts as a cross-section of commercial life — with a range of companies drawn from brewing, property, finance, oil, leisure, printing, advertising, construction, retailing, and electricals.

Firms like Bisgood, Bishop, the only stockjobber to make a market in all the companies on the USM, were fearful at one stage that a shake-out among the high technology companies could have dealt a

hammerblow to the market's prospects.

The biggest setback was caused by the near collapse of Acorn Computers, once the USM's biggest company valued at £217 million. When dealings were halted with its shares at a lowly 28p, they had been down to 23p at one stage, pending a rescue by the Italian firm Olivetti. Acorn was worth just over £30 million. The boom or bust nature of many companies like Acorn exposed the dangers of single-produce businesses. But Acorn, now less dependent on the vicious home computer market, looks a lot happier and the electronics sector of the USM has staged a considerable recovery.

The cycle through which the USM has gone, from oil and high

technology, has now taken it into the so-called "people" businesses — attracting public relations and advertising firms.

Addison Page, one of the largest communications groups in the country, was created at the beginning of 1985 out of the merger of two USM companies, Addison Communications and Michael Page Partnership. It has just merged with the fully-quoted Chetwyn Streets

technology, has now taken it into the so-called "people" businesses — attracting public relations and advertising firms.

Addison Page, one of the largest communications groups in the country, was created at the beginning of 1985 out of the merger of two USM companies, Addison Communications and Michael Page Partnership. It has just merged with the fully-quoted Chetwyn Streets

financial public relations concern to forge a new business with sales of £60 million, a client listing including 800 of the top 1,000 companies — and a full Stock Exchange listing.

The broadly-based USM also provided a launch pad for the full market to companies like Spring Ram Corporation, the Yorkshire based bathroom products group, and McCarthy and Stone, builders of sheltered housing for the elderly.

Spring Ram Corporation was worth just £11 million when it came to the USM in April 1983 and is now valued at around £80 million. Spring Ram started by manufacturing acrylic baths, later taking on a ceramic bathroom division, and then kitchen sinks and units.

One of the reasons companies give for coming to the USM is to improve the prospect of growth by acquisition, although some critics say that fewer companies than expected have made use of their new status to expand in this way. Another concern, never far away, is that the USM may suffer badly in a bear market. Some stockbrokers believe that while this may have been the case a couple of years ago it is now much less likely.

They point out that the tightness of the market in the shares — itself something which probably needs to be tackled — will deter the big institutions from unloading their

stock. They are much more likely to provide support for the market and sit out any period of weakness.

In the meantime the USM has found supporters in the United States who say it provides a much cheaper and quicker method of obtaining a listing than at home. A US firm wanting to raise £3 million could expect to pay £300,000 for a listing that might take four months in London. In the US it could take three months longer and be £200,000 more expensive.

But this does not mean the entry requirements are below standard. A few years ago some of the main sponsors to the market were concerned at the quality of some of the newcomers to the market. But today, with many of the best known banks, brokers, and accountants lending their names to the issues, the quality of the candidates has improved considerably. However, as with any stock market issue, a degree of risk remains.

Phillips and Drew, official brokers to 33 USM companies, says "investors both institutional and private have proved willing to support the shares of USM companies even to the point in a few cases where observers feared that companies would be unable to justify their ratings by their results and thus cause general disillusion with the new market. However, this danger has receded with the very widening choice of USM companies to invest in, and the growing liquidity in the market is demonstrated by the rising volumes of dealings." From turnover in USM securities of £282 million in its first year, last year saw a peak of £1.7 billion.

# Dramatic rise in buy-outs

There are more than 100 providers of venture capital in Britain and nearly all of these have at least one management buy-out in their portfolio. Management buy-outs are judged to be at the lower end of the risk spectrum and a vital part of any well-balanced general venture capital fund.

Over the last five years both the number and size of management buy-outs have grown enormously. According to the UK Venture Capital Journal, 112 management buy-out investments were completed in the first 10 months of the last year compared with just 60 in 1981. And these figures exclude 31, the largest management buy-out specialist in Britain accounting for perhaps as many as a half of the investments made in this field.

By value, the growth has been even more dramatic rising from deals worth £84 million in 1981 to £343 million in the first 10 months of 1985. Charles Gonzor of Citicorp Venture Capital, reckons that total will double in 1986.

Before last year it was uncommon to see a management buy-out deal worth more than £10 million," he says.

"Last year, however, there were a number in the £30 million plus range including Haden at £57.5 million, St. Regis at £52 million, Mallison-Denny at £90 million, and Mardon Packaging at £273 million.

"We expect to see a number of even larger deals this year both because of increased awareness of management buy-out opportunities and because of the growing number of international conglomerates wishing to divest themselves of their peripheral businesses. This is particularly the case with large American corporations some of whose unwanted European interests are very large indeed," Mr Gonzor says.

There is some debate about whether management buy-outs are really venture capital or just fixed interest investments with an equity kick back. Nearly all buy-outs are of established businesses with recognized markets and a considerable number tend to be in mature cash generating industries with a low level of anticipated development and capital expenditure.

Derek Sach, a director of 3i, points out that the techniques involved in appraising a management buy-out are exactly the same as for any venture capital situation though one positive advantage is that the management team will have a track record which can be inspected.

"You can never be sure a business, however well developed, will work after being separated from its parent," Mr Sach says. "One in seven management buy-outs fail and though this compares well with start-ups where the failure rate is one in three, the risk reward is still high compared with listed equities."

Management buy-out companies tend to be treated by venture capital funds in much the same way as a traditional

start-up. Richard Gawthorne, chief executive of Prutic and Pruventure, believes strongly that management buy-out companies should get support from the investor group in order to deal with the host of additional management problems they will encounter once the parent is lost.

"This normally involves either staff from one of the investors going on the board of the company or else the appointment of an outsider or outsiders to the board as non-executive directors.

Equity participation in management buy-outs is often limited to a small number of senior managers or directors who put their own money and reputations at risk. There is an inherent danger in this, according to Mr Gawthorne, since if the buy-out is successful and large capital gains are made, it can cause jealousy and poor motivation lower down the management scale.

"This problem has occurred in the recent purchases of stockbrokers where the partners have sold out for large cash sums and the next day, on whom, firms often depend, have got little or nothing.

Most of the examples of employee buy-outs have been privatizations where the Government's aim of wider



Charles Gonzor: Even larger deals this year

share ownership has provided an added incentive. The first was the National Freight Corporation. This was followed by Victaulic and more recently by the Swan Hunter and Vickers shipbuilding yards.

Most of these employee buy-outs have worked well though obvious problems have emerged when redundancies among workers who are also shareholders become necessary.

Typically, venture capital institutions look for four main features in a management buy-out company.

- Strong cash generation.
- Low working capital requirements.
- Low capital expenditure requirements.
- High asset backing.

A company possessing all these characteristics would be an ideal candidate for a management buy-out allowing a rapid unwinding of the debt finance in the buy-out and a consequent high level of return for the equity investors.

Jeremy Warner  
Business Correspondent

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BRITISH FUNDS

Table listing various British funds with columns for share price, change, and percentage change.

Table titled 'SHORTS (Under Five Years)' listing short-term investments and their values.

Table titled 'FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS' listing medium-term investments and their values.

Table titled 'OVER FIFTEEN YEARS' listing long-term investments and their values.

Table titled 'INDEX-LINKED' listing index-linked investments and their values.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table listing bank discount rates for various banks and currencies.

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Table titled 'BREWERIES' listing brewery companies and their stock prices.

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Table titled 'HOTELS AND CATERERS' listing hospitality companies.

Table titled 'CHEMICALS, PLASTICS' listing chemical and plastic companies.

Table titled 'CINEMAS AND TV' listing media and entertainment companies.

Table titled 'DRAPERY AND STORES' listing retail and clothing companies.

Table titled 'INDUSTRIALS A-D' listing various industrial companies.

Table titled 'INDUSTRIALS E-K' listing various industrial companies.

Table titled 'INDUSTRIALS L-R' listing various industrial companies.

Table titled 'INDUSTRIALS S-Z' listing various industrial companies.

Table titled 'ELECTRICALS' listing electrical and utility companies.

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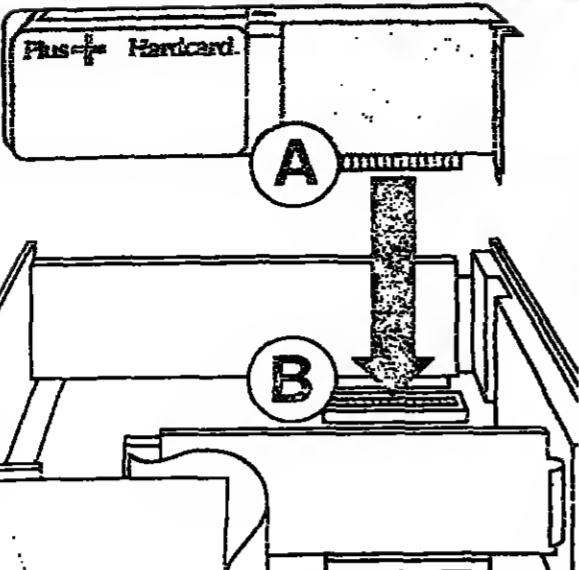
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# European fears on Big Blue's plans

Many of the top computer leasing companies are unhappy. They are uneasy at the expansionist plans of IBM and fearful that "Big Blue" could be about to flex its muscles, thereby squeezing them out of the market.

The fears were aired at a meeting of the European Computer Lessors and Traders Association in Vienna last week. Delegates were also updated on the formal action to be taken against IBM, which the association believes could be poised to abuse its monopoly position.

The association, which represents about 60 of the European companies involved in computer leasing, has made a complaint to the West German trade authorities that the expansion of IBM in the computer-leasing market is a dangerous commercial threat and anti-competitive.

The German complaint is expected to be the stalking horse of others made to the EEC, which has already exerted pressure on the American computer giant. The EEC ensured that it got an undertaking from IBM that it would be more overt in its plans for product launch, so allowing compatible product designers and software suppliers to be able to effectively compete in the European market.

But the pressures of survival in the computer market are equally intense and IBM is more than aware that market share must be maintained. The increasing activity in European leasing by IBM in recent years is part of that strategy, but it is one destined to generate political conflict.

The leasing market curiously had flourished because of a decision by IBM to sell its machines instead of renting. IBM, under pressure from the highly competitive computer market, needed cash for expansion and investment in research and development.

The company was having to compete in a world controlled by micro-electronics and moving at an unprecedented

pace. Models could be outdated overnight by the launch of a new product.

That problem was acute in the late 1970s and early 1980s. It made the computer-leasing business unattractive then and IBM appeared prepared to surrender it to the independents.

But the climate has changed yet again. IBM has clearly been concerned that a substantial customer base with potential for buying new product is not directly under its control. The third-party leasing companies in some markets could be an unnecessary obstacle.

A comprehensive report on the computer-leasing market by Rowe & Pitman emphasises the influential position of IBM and the delicate balance that has to be maintained if the independents are to flourish.

The residual value of a computer - its commercial value after the life of the computer has expired - is one of the main features in successful computer leasing. The acquisition of cheap financing to fund the leasing projects is the other ingredient. The European computer lessors are worried that IBM would be in a position to unfairly influence both.

The company, more than any other, would know the timing of its new product launches and the influences they would have on the value of the secondhand product. The computer giant, because of the scale of its operation, could offer financing on terms which the smaller competitors - the computer leasing companies - could never match.

The computer-leasing business has been so sensitively balanced that the slightest change in financing legislation can have dramatic effects. Banks and financial institutions have in the past taken advantage of such tax incentives and have been among the principal proponents of computer leasing.

They would buy the machines and lease them to customers through the leasing companies, in the process taking advantage of the tax benefits, then selling the machines at the end of a lease to the companies or customers for a nominal sum.

The continued expansion of the independent computer-leasing companies might depend on that patronage but one which may be less forthcoming if IBM's influence is uncomfortable.

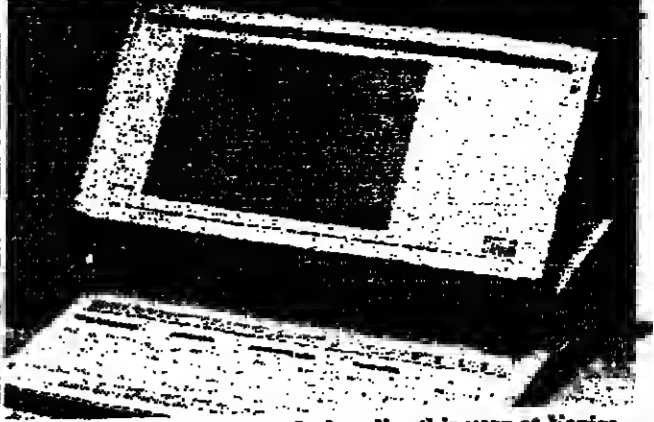
The big players such as Atlantic, Compaq, Datasery and United will want the status quo maintained.

The Rowe & Pitman study sums it up succinctly. It says: "In the past five years, IBM has spent US\$ 28 billion on fixed assets and research and development; in the next five, this figure has been forecast to double."

"It is this last factor that has driven the corporation to allow placements to be funded by outside finance. Given the high cost of the average installation it is inevitable that the customer has looked for external finance, thus letting in the leasing companies."

Yet doubts remain. Success was built upon the back of a rental strategy and in losing control of the account base, IBM runs the risk of losing control of the customer. What if the leasing company's sales engineer recommends configuring an IBM compatible system around a rival's processor or, more likely, recommends an array of non-IBM peripherals? IBM will lose the sale.

"This is the core of the concern that IBM may be looking to reassert control over its marketplace". Hence the concern in Europe.



The Olivetti M22, launched earlier this year at Venice

# Laptops win IBM approval

By Matthew May

IBM has finally entered the market for battery-powered laptop computers with the announcement in the US of the IBM Convertible - a \$2,000 portable weighing 13 lb with a detachable liquid crystal display screen and two 3 1/2 in. disc drives.

IBM, which started the boom in desktop micros with its original PC, has been conspicuously absent from this area which has so far consistently underperformed market researchers' expectations.

The new portable may well help in making the concept of such computers respectable, something the company has achieved when launching products into several other areas.

The possibility of having nearly all the functions of a desktop personal computer available in a small battery-powered unit, have great appeal for some occupations - journalists and travelling salesmen are the most quoted examples. However, the concept has not caught the imagination of more general computer users.

Manufacturers are still hoping that the portable computer might catch on in the same way as the portable television - used more for space saving and moving around at one location than frantic typing in cars or trains. Most users of desktop computers still

agree with the American journalist who described portables as perfect for people who like to write standing up in telephone booths. The chief reservation is the liquid crystal display screen which is difficult to read from an angle and in dim lighting conditions. A cheap and better alternative has still to be found.

IBM's new computer, the first major personal computer announcement by the company for over one and half years, has an 80 character by 25 line liquid crystal display. It runs off either a rechargeable battery pack that lasts from 6 to 10 hours or a mains adapter. The memory size is 256k expandable to 512k and each disc drive has the capacity for 350 typed A4 pages. External three and a half inch disc drives are to be made available for the IBM XT and AT. This will allow the discs used on the portable to be run on desktop machines back at base.

It will be available in the US from the middle of May, but potential British customers will have to content themselves with other companies' portables for the time being, such as the well regarded Olivetti M22 at £1600. IBM's British arm is not releasing any details on when the Convertible will be on sale in the UK or at what price. IBM has also announced a new version of the AT, which will run one third faster, and three new models of the XT.

# Blow to videotext in America

From Solange De Santis in Los Angeles

The decision by two large US newspaper chains to pull out of videotext - the sending of computer information to television sets via phone lines - is a serious blow for the fledgling industry that has always found the American market hard going. A lack of demand from consumers was cited by both Times Mirror Company and Knight Ridder for their pull-out.

Knight-Ridder's president, James Batten, said: "It is now clear that videotext is not likely to be a threat to either newspaper advertising or readership in the foreseeable future." Neither company saw enough income from the videotext projects to justify their existence.

Analysts on Wall Street said Times Mirror sunk more than \$15 million into its Gateway videotext subsidiary, while Knight Ridder had put \$50 million into its Viewtron service. The shutdowns would have minimal impacts on the companies' finances, they added.

Knight-Ridder and Times Mirror shared a fundamental fault in trying to offer too wide-ranging a service to too many people who did not really need it, analysts said. The high prices charged were also a barrier to sales.

Viewtron and Gateway offered a wide range of services

news retrieval, electronic mail, banking, shopping and ticket purchasing. But old habits are hard to break, and users found little cause to change the ways they had done things before.

Mr Batten said: "The American public is not yet ready to pay for information off a screen. It's a matter of habit. You could order flowers from the system, but people would still pick up the phone."

Also, people can get the same news and information for much less money and were not comfortable using a video screen for that purpose, the analysts said.

Gary Arlen, editor of International Videotext Teletext News, based in Washington, said: "You're asking for a great leap of faith when you ask people to buy information on line for \$30 to \$40 that they can get from a newspaper for 25 cents." Using a TV set for information retrieval clashed with regular television viewing, he added.

New directions could come from three research projects currently under way in the home-information retrieval field. These involve a number of banking, computer, and communications companies.

Trintex, for instance, is a joint venture of IBM, CBS and Sears Roebuck, and is expected to start in late 1987 or early 1988.



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Handwritten note in Arabic script: 'هذا هو النموذج' (This is the model).

COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

# The video screen re-draws the cartoonist's trade

By David Hewson

Budding Walt Disneyesque artists may have to shun art school and head for computer studios instead. Microchip animation is starting to arrive in a big way, with sophisticated cartoon programs becoming available for small business and home computers.

The new breed of animation programs, best exemplified by Hayden's Videoworks for the Macintosh, is not too distant from the early cartoonists in the way it works. All animators, even those who preceded Disney, were searching for ways to replicate information from frame to frame in order to cut down on the drudgery of producing a cartoon film.

With 28-frames a second needed for conventional cartoons, the individual colouring of each, often with information which does not change much, if at all, is tiresome and expensive.

Disney refined "cel" animation, which used celluloid as a drawing medium. Backgrounds could be painted on plain acetate and the moving parts on transparent film for changing from frame to frame.

Later he pioneered other techniques such as multi-layered backgrounds that move at different rates and in different planes to heighten the illusion of depth on the screen.

But the business of producing cartoons still remained complex and labour intensive, eventually deterring all but the most brave to

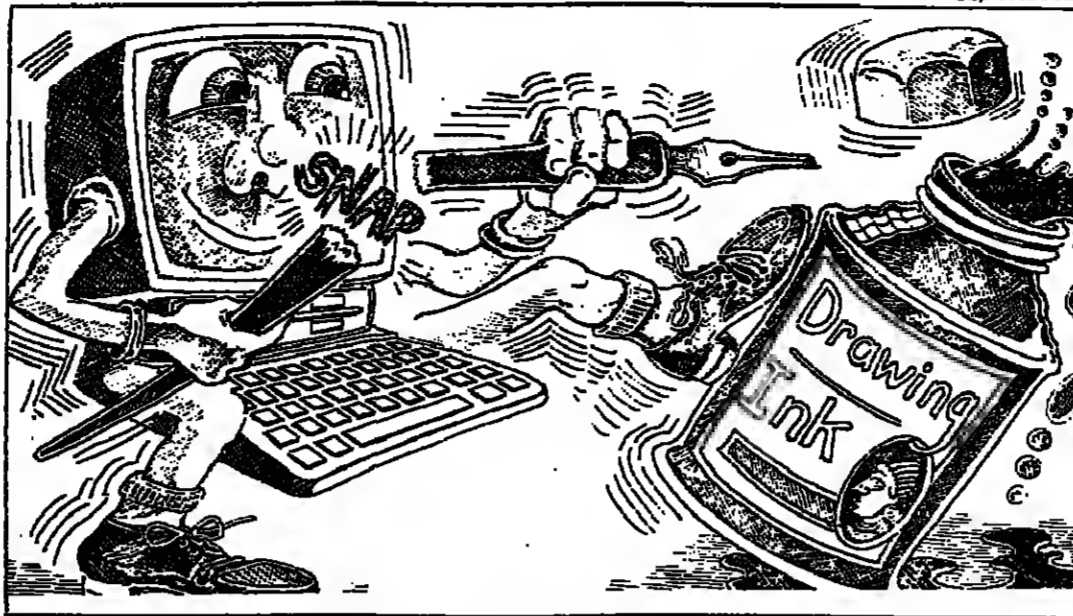
spend years producing full-length animation feature films for a fickle world cinema market.

Videoworks will not create a new breed of home Disneyesque artists, but it is an intriguing pointer to the power of today's micros and the ingenious uses to which they may be put. Mainframe computers started to come to terms with film and television graphics in the 1970s and the results have been seen in films such as *Star Wars*, *Tron* and *Star Trek II - The Wrath of Khan*.

Now most television companies have expensive computers that can produce graphics for logos or an illustrate statistical data. The BBC's *Nine O'Clock News* is increasingly proud of its system, which generates the backgrounds and the fancy title sequence and occasionally makes one wonder whether the programme editor is barking instructions down a microphone or twiddling with a computer joystick.

Rudimentary animation programs for home micros have been around for some time, but the arcade-game images they produce and their inability to handle complex screen movements have made them little more than toys. An advanced animation program needed a high-resolution screen on which every dot can be manipulated at speed and a following among computer addicts eccentric enough to want to design it instead of the successor to Wordstar.

Inevitably, then, the Macintosh



Stephen Johnson

was the first machine to acquire the facility to emulate Daffy Duck at home. The results are in monochrome, but it may be that the new Commodore Amiga, which has sophisticated colour graphics facilities, will attract computer cartoonists too.

To begin, one draws a list of cast members within Videoworks or grabs characters from other graphics programs or the art library that comes with the disc. The storyline is then produced and sound effects, ranging from Mozart to a version of jazz funk and a wolf

whistle, synchronized with the action. The program's sophistication lies in its ability to mimic, and in some ways improve on, Disney's multi-layer techniques.

Videoworks can move up to 24 different objects across the screen at any one time, giving each a pre-ordained priority over the others. You can even re-draw objects and personalities as the cartoon is playing and automatically copy one of Warner Brothers' favourite tricks, turning up the volume when your character "moves" closer to the viewer.

Once you are happy with the film you issue the command "Stage" and all of the computer instructions are cleared from the Mac screen for a performance which looks just like a black-and-white cartoon on a high-resolution TV screen. With a variable frame rate of between three and 60 frames a second, the animation can be as smooth as anything seen in the cinema, with the crucial difference that you can stop and rewind a frame for re-drawing in a few seconds.

Combining the live action of

Dick Van Dyke and the cartoon penguins in *Mary Poppins* took Disney months of work. On the Macintosh you need need just a cheap TV camera and the necessary software to digitize black-and-white pictures and send them into the Videoworks environment, where all manner of Monty Python mischief may be heaped on them.

All of which is very nice, you may say, but what use is it all? Videoworks is priced at £92, which means that it is aimed at the leisure market. Any business user who wants to enliven his day with it may find his career curtailed if the boss discovers him animating the antics of Harry the Hamster one week from financial year end (although he could always avail himself of the latest piece of computer one-upmanship, a small program that places one page of some fictitious accounts in memory to be recalled with one keystroke when a superior materializes).

But the program could have some uses. Many film directors use comic-strip storyboards to develop the action of their work, a technique much-beloved of Steven Spielberg, who likes to visualize all of his scenes before the camera crew gets to work. A small computer animation program would offer an advanced way of pre-directing a film from the keyboard.

The cartoons which Videoworks produces are limited by the available memory of the

computer, so even with the new one megabyte Mac Plus, they cannot run for more than a few minutes. But the program does have the ability to run several short films in succession, although there is a gap between the titles for one to be removed and the new one loaded.

The program's manufacturers say this facility could be used to produce in-store advertising and point-of-sale material that will run all day without further attention. If they also produce a play-only version, cartoon advertisements could also be despatched to Mac users anywhere in the world, extolling a product's merits and giving Videoworks itself new fans.

Another suggestion from Hayden is that business executives brighten up boring graphs and statistics by animating them and adding music. Though this may impress American managing directors and bank managers, one can help but feel that anyone trying the same trick on this side of the Atlantic may receive a distinctly chilly response for "playing" with his computer.

Personally, I think the logical thing to do is to combine the lot with a cheap camera, a set of newspaper library still photographs and a link to a commercial video recorder, then head off down Jeremy Isaacs' way in Charlotte Street, W1. It could give Channel 4 the cheapest daily alternative to *Splitting Image* imaginable.

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

### New test for software

The National Computing Centre is to "road test" accountancy software for micros under a contract with the Department of Employment. The Department is worried about the problems small firms have with evaluating software packages and the job and financial losses that can result from making the wrong decision.

The NCC, working with the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Customs and Excise, aims to be able to provide the small-business sector with impartial information. The service will go live in the summer and may later be extended to other types of software.

### Free Prestel

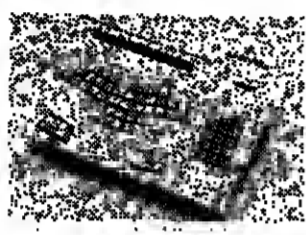
The electronic supermarket service, SuperShop, which allows people in parts of central London to order groceries via Prestel sets, is to give new customers a free three-month loan of the TV adaptor needed to connect to Prestel and waive the £6.50 subscription charge.

John Caulcutt, chairman of Teletac, which runs the service said: "Many newcomers are reluctant to use SuperShop because they are committed to buying an adaptor for their TV and a Prestel subscription without being able to try the service first." SuperShop subscribers, who number 600, key in their orders from home and those over £35 are delivered free. Further information from 01-225 1535.

### FBI operative

Some time next month, FBI agents will start receiving helpful tips from a highly trained operative known as Big Floyd. It is a computerized system aimed at sharpening the bureau's ability to develop the sort of cases where scores of agents are monitoring the activities of hundreds of suspects.

The FBI has asked Congress for \$12 million to make the first test of the computer's investigative powers and to finance two parallel artificial-intelligence systems, which program



Experienced operators of the computer keyboard above can produce typing speeds of 180 to 200 words, about the speed of a fast talker, say its Dutch designers. Syllables or words rather than individual characters are typed into the unit by depressing a combination of keys rather like playing a chord on the piano. Called Veletype, the keyboard is available either by itself at £1,250 or as a complete typing unit with monitor, printer, word processor and a two-week training course for £2,200. It can also be hooked up to typesetting and telex machines. Further details: Veletype UK on 01-575 7070.

computers to mimic human thought processes. One will be used to help the government investigate narcotics shipments, the second to anticipate the activities of suspected terrorists.

### Digital launch

Digital Equipment will announce tomorrow a new mid-range minicomputer, the Vax 850, which will replace the current 11/785. It is the sixth machine in the series launched over the past year and completes the range first started in 1977.

### Modern China

Chinese defence researchers have developed a system linking microcomputers over long distances. The New China News Agency said the network, successfully tested last week, enables texts in Chinese to be transmitted over existing phone lines to a distance of 1,550 miles from Peking. Developing equipment for China's defence forces is one of the country's much-publicized "four modernizations", along with agriculture, industry and science and technology.

Official figures show that China, which built its first computer in 1959, last year produced 30,000 microcomputers, 500 times more than in 1980, when this sector got off the ground.

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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

# What will compatibility cost?

**Useful move**  
We use a small microcomputer and several old microcomputers in our laboratory for data handling. All the equipment could be integrated usefully. Is there any chance that this could be done at reasonable cost?

The higher-performance personal computers, such as the IBM PC AT or its compatible equivalent, may be useful here. In some cases, the supporting boards which provide for capturing analogue data are now performing at speeds that equal the power of earlier microcomputers. In any instance where speed of data capture is important, it is now reasonable to look at systems built around the more capable models of personal computers. The boards which do the data capture seem to cost £1,000 to £2,000 and they commonly offer good software (at extra cost) for linking with applications routines.

The re-equipment of most industrial laboratories with new types of computer is generally justified by improved applications opportunities.

**Wonder-struggle**  
Though trained to use Ashton Tate's DBase II, I

**HEDLEY VOYSEY** looks this week at some of your problems, including how to integrate equipment, has encouraging words for a struggling user and considers the issue of speed versus reliability. If you have a question about business and personal computing, write to *Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, Virginia Street, London E1*

### WORKSHOP

Help may be on the way. The cavalry column is only trying to relieve users of the IBM PC-type, however. The Paradox database building software from Ansa does seem to be making things easier for this class of user who can spend £350.

The Paradox software avoids most of the tedious

programming inherent with DBase II. It uses the Query-By-Example system invented by Moshe Zloof of IBM's Yorktown Heights research group. This really means that you fill in a template to explain how the tables are created and then you query the tables by showing an example of your query to the system.

If you need good guidance on how to organize your tables then read Chris Date's book from Addison-Wesley called *An Introduction to Database Systems*.

This may give you such an enthusiasm for doing these chores that you will be able to set up as an evaluator of database schemes. For £200 the TAS product from Newton Laboratories is cheap enough to try as something different from DBase II.

**Personal worst?**  
Is it true that faster personal computers are less reliable than those driven by slower timing pulses?

There should not be a significant drop in reliability when a commercial product is released that uses a higher clockspeed figure.

For instance the Motorola 68020 is now routinely used at over 16 Megahertz speeds. This is a powerful processor in any form but really shows up well at these speeds which are two to three times the figure used in most standard personal computers.

The extra performance can easily be used especially in graphics applications such as publishing. The processor must be matched by high quality memory chips of course if it is to behave well in demanding applications.

**Talking costs**  
I want to use speech output in an application. Specialists have rendered for implementing my specification and they seem to think speech output should justify a large increase in cost. Should it?

Speech output can be demanding on their builders, which is why they are not common. Leading companies in the UK, however, would be able to spell out in detail exactly where the extra costs were incurred.

This understanding is something that you need anyway so that you can adapt your application if necessary.

# Computer compatibility...



## everybody's problem

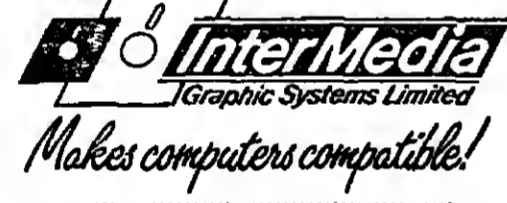
Almost every office is now equipped with its own micro or word processor terminal, but the floppy disks they produce are not compatible with other computers, laser printers or typesetting systems. So this means that the exchange or publication of data still requires hours of re-keying with the inevitable errors.

But when you invest in an InterMedia Multi Media Converter you will be saving both time and money. Copy supplied on disk, or even magnetic tape can be converted to the correct format for most computers, laser printers or typesetting systems in a fraction of the time it takes to re-key. The InterMedia MMC 3000's can read over 585 formats on 8", 5 1/4", 3 1/2" or 3" soft and hard sector disks and most of the popular dedicated word processors. It can also currently write to over 345 formats giving over 201,300 read-write permutations.

Quarterly software updates ensure that the InterMedia is constantly developed and the next issue will include the ability to read Sirius/Vector, Amstrad, Vector, the Commodore 8000 series and Amicus.

InterMedia Graphic Systems Ltd, internationally recognised as the leading company in media conversion, also offers a consultancy and bureau service from its head office.

- HEAD OFFICE**  
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  - Europe and Scandinavia**  
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Arda Skolgränd 4  
Box 4327  
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Tel: 46 874 2690
  - Far East and Australasia**  
M. T. Systems  
44 Whiting Street  
Aurora  
Sydney  
N.S.W. 2064 Australia  
Tel: 61 2 431264
  - InterMedia International**  
35 Larnery Road  
1710 Danvers Block  
Rudy Industrial Complex  
Singapore 1334  
Tel: 65 746 4606



**Artful sales**  
With most large computers looking like a cross between a refrigerator and a storage heater, artists and photographers have an unenviable task in trying to produce interesting pictures for computer companies to advertise their wares. One company that has decided

supplanted in Hoskyns latest set of brochures by a range of 1930's images like the examples shown above. They publicize the varied facilities of the company's distribution management control systems and, say Hoskyns, customers have responded well to the new look.



**NAME: Q&A**  
**OCCUPATION: INTELLIGENT SOFTWARE**  
**SPECIALIST SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**Q.** What's so special about Q&A?  
**A.** It is a new life management system with an Intelligent Assistant capability. This means it can understand questions and instructions put to it in plain English.  
**Q.** Correct. How does the Intelligent Assistant work?  
**A.** By using its own built-in vocabulary and the way you talk so it can get smarter the more you use it.  
**Q.** Correct. Anything else?  
**A.** Yes. By being able to answer follow-up questions and make simple inferences so you don't have to explain everything.  
**Q.** Correct. What makes Q&A the quintessential manager's tool?  
**A.** Its sheer versatility and ease of use combined with its incredible word processing power enabling it to write, edit, merge and print at lightning speed.  
**Q.** Correct. Who could use Q&A?  
**A.** Anyone in business or the professions who needs to keep records, lists and files of customers or employees, for instance, and could make use of a word processor.  
**Q.** Correct. And is Q&A expensive?  
**A.** No. At £250 it's about half the price of many other well-known products - so Q&A helps you manage your budget, too.  
**Q.** Correct. What is the other big deal about Q&A?  
**A.** The special offer whereby you give Paradigm your old "unintelligent" Database or Word Processing software and they will give you a 16-length 256K memory board to increase your PC's power - ABSOLUTELY FREE.  
**Beep... Beep... Beep... Beep... Beep... Beep...**  
Thank you Q&A. At the end of that round you have scored two marks for your understanding of English and the speed of your answers. If you have any more questions about Q&A please ask Paradigm or your nearest Paradigm dealer.



### Paradigm.

Our experience is part of the package  
Paradigm, Southampton House, 192-206 York Road, London SW11 3SA. Tel: 01-228 5008 Telex: 8954575  
FREE from April 7th - The Q&A Customer Hot Line. Dial 0800-289202



# THIS MANY PCs COULDN'T COME FROM ANY OLD CHARLIE

In fact they come from Zenith, the world's number one PC-compatible supplier. Zenith covers all personal computer needs with a range that includes a multi-user AT compatible, single-user desktops, portables and unique briefcase sized system. And with operating speeds up to 60% faster than before.

Every single model in the Zenith PC range is not only fully IBM-compatible. They're also compatible with another

throughout the whole Zenith range, which can't be said for some PCs. And all this for several hundred pounds less.

Zenith is a 2 billion dollar electronics giant with around 10 years' experience in the PC field - and back up to match. And it's the proud winner of the world's largest-ever order for PCs.

That's why this many PCs couldn't come from any old Charlie. Neither should yours.



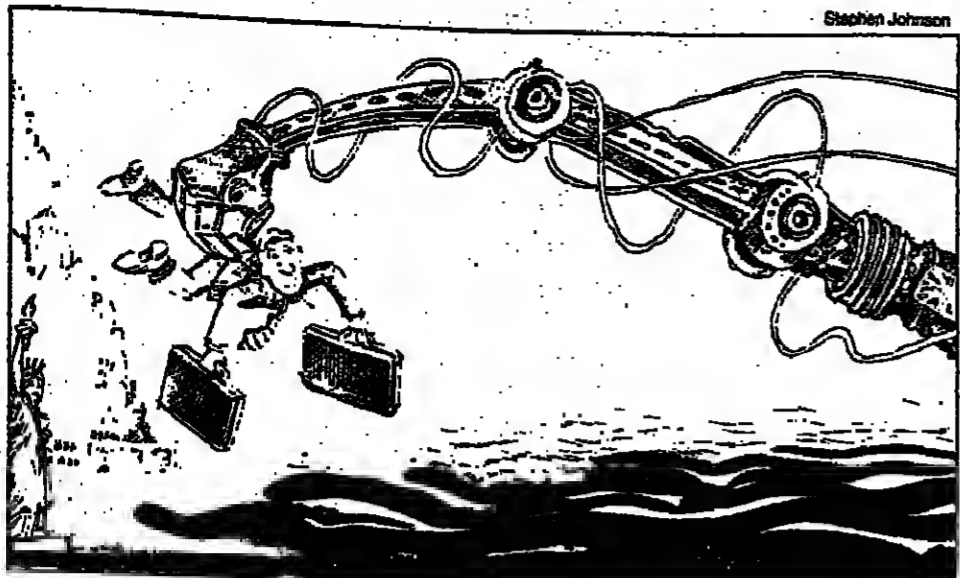
### data systems

Zenith Data Systems Ltd, St. John's Court, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1JQ. Tel: (0494) 448781. Telex: 43421.

Handwritten note: "هذا هو الحل"



COMPUTER HORIZONS/4



Stephen Johnson

A data explosion set to send all systems down

By William Jacot
The technological advances in data storage techniques during the past 15 years have been so great that computer users have been encouraged to consider their limits of storage as almost infinite. In the 1960s, before the explosion in capacity of conventional disc units, data storage was a major constraint in the design and operation of computer systems.

More drives for the flood of new data

But has the wheel turned? The requirements for data storage may well be approaching the point when they overtake the practical limit of the storage facilities available. The tortoise is catching the hare.

Impressive changes are on the way

relatively untired products with little associated software in order to reap benefits of state-of-the-art technology. The impetus or opportunity for a data storage review may be provided by the demands of the Data Protection Act.

Out to reverse brain drain

While the Government has been busy dealing with Americans who want to buy the country's helicopter and automotive industries, a section of the UK's high-technology business community is desperately trying to win back some of those who have already sold out to state-side charms.

connections might also help in the frequent search for a way to sell British computer products in the American marketplace - which has generally seen only limited success and some spectacular and expensive failures.

European companies can offer salaries which match what top executives might be receiving in the US, but that they may be able to offer greater responsibilities and challenge.

The fact that US companies have spent money training and developing these British expatriates also has a bearing on the situation. The task of

JOB SCENE

By Geof Wheelwright

bringing out this reverse brain drain, however, is not an easy one. One specialist in this field is London-based Ian Ashworth, who runs a head-hunting company that is on the lookout for such people.

American companies are often so large that real responsibility on major projects rests in only a few hands at the top of the organization - with a large layer of middle management to which such executives are often assigned. Mr Ashworth adds: "It is vital to that we make the best use of returning expatriates. The experience they have gained in the US is too valuable to waste in a line-management position."

The ironic thing, however, is that it may well be US money that eventually attracts technology specialists in the defence and research sectors of the market.

The prospect of US research money being funneled into the UK via the "star wars" strategy suggests that a number of people who can provide top level US-UK liaison and offer a high degree of technical expertise will be much in demand.

COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

Information Systems Analyst

City c £18K

We are a large City based firm of solicitors currently establishing a fully computerised information and precedent system throughout the practice. We wish to appoint an experienced systems analyst with a good educational background (to degree level). Suitable candidates are likely to have at least five years systems and programming experience including project leadership in a database environment.

ALLEN & OVERY

A snip at \$200 million

Floating Point Systems based in Oregon says its new super-computer is more powerful than any machine available and could be used in the Star Wars defence system.

The smallest model in the series can perform up to 128 million "floating-point" operations a second and costs less than \$500,000. The largest configuration offers a peak speed of 262 billion floating-point operations a second. It would cost about \$200 million.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ENERGY AND POWER SYSTEMS GROUP SOFTWARE ENGINEER

MAJOR COMPUTER OPPORTUNITIES SOFTWARE & SALES

SYSTEMS ANALYST CITY TO £16,000 RETURN TO IBM... SALES LONDON BRISTOL... VAR SALES MANAGER CAMBS BASE £25,000 PLUS OTE... MAJOR ACCOUNT MANAGER ON BUSINESS SOFTWARE/MINIS WEST & CENTRAL LONDON... INFO CENTRE/SUPPORT ANALYST LONDON TO £15K... ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS (PL/1) CITY £15-£17K... OVERSEAS TRAVEL

EDUCATIONAL

Posts

Directorate of Education and Recreation

We are seeking graduates with teaching and management experience at a senior level to fill the following posts in the Directorate. Candidates must have proven leadership qualities, a record of achievement and be able to contribute and stimulate a fresh approach and solutions to the changing demands and needs facing the Service.

HEAD OF SCHOOLS DIVISION/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Up to £22,776 p.a. \* To manage and review the schools provision in the Authority.

HEAD OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT & MONITORING/ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Up to £22,375 p.a. \* To manage and review curriculum development and monitoring in the Authority's establishments.

\* Following the filling of these posts responsibility for co-ordinating the work of the Directorate in the Director's absence will be allocated to one of five posts of Assistant Director. An additional payment of £1,000 per annum is payable in this respect. Application forms and further particulars available from the Director of Personnel and Administration, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 1EU. Tel: 01-546 2121 Ext 2215 (Answerphone) Closing Date: 25th April, 1986.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

COURSES

ITALIAN LEARN IN LUXURY

The Centro Estero Piemonte one of Italy's leading language training centres in partnership with the training division of the Olivetti group, have a few remaining places on their residential language course this summer, between the 10th and 30th of August.

Designed for the adult executive, the course employs a progressive teaching approach as used by one of the USA's Ivy-League Universities and includes quality accommodation in an historic 18th Century villa, set in the vineyards above Florence.

For further details of this remarkable course, contact: The British Italian Language Centre 134 Clerkenwell Road, London, EC1R 5DL. Telephone 01-278-0130/9

FELLOWSHIPS

POETS

The Trust for the Alan Dowling Poetry Fellowship has been established to reward poets by providing a grant to enable them to spend a period of time in residence at the Trust's house in London. The Fellowship is to award £1,000 to the poet who is selected to spend the year in residence at the Trust's house in London. The Trust is a registered charity and its income is derived from the sale of books and other publications.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL JUNIOR FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. The Junior Fellowship in English Literature is a post of £10,000 per annum. It is open to graduates of any university who have obtained a first class honours degree in English literature. The Fellowship is to be held for a period of one year, commencing in September 1986. The Fellow will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of English Literature.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

NORWICH SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

CHAIR IN COMPUTING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair in Computing Science, to be held from 1 September 1986 within the School of Information Systems. The position carries an annual salary of £10,000 plus pension and other benefits. The holder of the Chair will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Information Systems.

KEBLE COLLEGE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE OXFORD

Official Fellowship and Tutorship at Keble College and Associated Lectureship at the Queen's College in English Literature

The Colleges propose to appoint a suitably qualified candidate in English literature (within the period 1500-1900) for five years from 1 October 1986. Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Keble College, Oxford, OX1 2JG, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 17 May 1986.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

CODDEN TRUST RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

For research in the operation of computers in the control of transport and the protection of human rights. The student will be expected to carry out research in the field of computer-aided design and distributed computing. The student will be expected to attend lectures and seminars in the Department of Computer Science and to assist in the teaching of the subject. The student will be expected to submit a thesis on the completion of the research.

ALL BOX NUMBER REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Box No. C 0 Times Newspapers, P.O. Box 484, Victoria Street, London E1 9DD. Evening numbers until 10pm: 0990 25639, 03727 22531

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# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## Commercial Solicitor and Conveyancing Legal Executive

Racal Electronics PLC has a head office team of solicitors and barristers in Bracknell, Berkshire advising the Group subsidiaries in all areas of law. There are two vacancies to be filled:

1. A young Solicitor for our commercial law department is required to work on commercial contracts of all types, including joint ventures, technology transfers, intellectual property, company law and overseas law, E.E.C. competition and consumer law etc.
2. We also require a suitably experienced Legal Executive with a sound knowledge of commercial conveyancing procedures to assist in handling a substantial volume of conveyancing associated with the Group's property holdings. The work will include both acquisitions and disposals of

commercial premises with a particular emphasis on leasing of sites required for the recently launched cellular radio service provided by one of the companies within the Group.

The successful applicants will be required to complete their work without use of outside firms of solicitors and should have the ability to liaise successfully with senior personnel within the Group.

If you are interested in joining a friendly team working in modern offices and having a challenging post with a secure future please apply with full c.v. including present salary to:

Mr. A. J. Franklin, Personnel Executive,  
Group Personnel Services,  
Racal Group Services Ltd.,  
Western Road, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 1RG



World leaders in electronics

## PROPERTY SOLICITOR

Rowe & Maw are established solicitors who have recently undergone substantial growth resulting in a move to prestigious new offices in the City of London. We now require a young, able solicitor to join our expanding Commercial Property Department where he/she will join a closely knit team specialising in

development and securities orientated work. The person appointed will possess up to two years qualified conveyancing experience and will be eager to meet this fresh challenge with a new and innovative approach to traditional problems. An attractive salary is offered together

with the normal benefits associated with a progressive firm. Please send a full CV to our Staff Partner, Richard Powles.

Rowe & Maw  
20 Blackfriars Lane, London EC4V 9HD  
**ROWE & MAW**

## Bartletts, de Reya

### LITIGATION

- \* 25-30 years old with good academic record and commercial experience.
- \* Broad based commercial litigation including employment and intellectual property law.
- \* Substantial client contact and responsibility for own matters.

### ENTERTAINMENT

- \* At least 1 years qualified experience to about 30 years old.
- \* Entertainment, media and communications law, particularly film and TV productions, sponsorship and financing.
- \* Advising entertainment personalities on all aspects of their professional lives.

### THE FIRM

Anticipating our move to the City this June and as a result of expansion, we wish to appoint personable young lawyers of the highest calibre to our Entertainment and Litigation Departments. We are a 20 partner firm active also in the fields of company and commercial law, commercial property, taxation and private client work, and offer excellent career prospects in a friendly, modern environment. If you wish to discuss these opportunities please call Toby Wilkinson on 01-405 6852 or apply quoting Ref: TW210 to Reuter Simkin Ltd, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE.

**REUTER SIMKIN**  
LONDON • LEEDS • WINCHESTER  
RECRUITMENT & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

## DIRECTOR LEGAL AID £38,295

The present Director leaves at the end of August 1986, to take up an appointment outside legal administration. He has been in charge of Legal Aid for over ten years during a period of considerable and progressive change, culminating in a major scrutiny by external consultants and the establishment of a new management structure which came into being on the 1st January, 1986. The immediate tasks of the Director include the implementation of new management principles in the Area Offices, the development of strict financial management information and control systems, increased personnel and training services and a major review of computerisation. The Director also has a role as a Departmental Secretary of the Law Society.

Legal Aid is administered from a Head Office in London and operates through 15 Area Offices in England and Wales together with Accounts and Computer & Communications Departments, also in London with a total staff of 1,400. The Legal Aid Service deals with over 300,000 applications for Legal Aid each year currently increasing at

about 8% per annum with a current annual cost of £230 million and administration costs exceeding £20 million. It operates under the general guidance of the Lord Chancellor.

The successful applicant will be closely involved in the formation of policy. He/she will be a solicitor with broad legal experience, the will and ability to manage personally and effectively and to understand, direct and support the various senior staff functions. The post is the focal point for many interested and influential bodies and pressure groups and can attract high media attention requiring the Director to act as spokesman in the press, on radio and television.

Conditions of service are linked to those of the Civil Service and include an annual salary review, index linked contributory pension scheme and 30 working days leave.

Please send details of education, career development, experience and date available to the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, Legal Aid Head Office, 5-10 Great New Street, London EC3 4BN by the 5th May, 1986.



THE LAW SOCIETY

## Senior Assistant Solicitor

LEICESTER up to £18,102

Due to promotion an ambitious Solicitor of some 3 years experience is required to join a busy legal office providing a fully comprehensive legal service to British Gas East Midlands. The work involved is extremely broad and includes common law, contracts, commercial, employment, litigation and conveyancing matters. The post involves management and staff supervision duties.

Detailed written applications to Personnel Director, British Gas East Midlands, De Montfort Street, Leicester, quoting Vacancy No. 12073 on both envelope and letter.

An equal opportunities employer.

British Gas  
East Midlands

## SOLICITOR Housing Development

The Woolwich is one of the leading Building Societies involved in housing development projects and to assist in this expanding area we wish to appoint an additional solicitor who will be dealing primarily with direct housing development work and specialised mortgage lending projects.

The work includes negotiation and drafting of development agreements, building contracts, mortgage and estate conveyancing documentation. This position (which is based at Woolwich) is likely to appeal to those aged 25-35 with post qualification experience in the above areas. Enthusiasm and commitment for this challenging position are important as are a sound knowledge of real property law and a commercial approach.

An attractive remuneration package is offered which includes: concessionary mortgage facilities, free BUPA, contributory Pension Scheme and generous life cover. Relocation assistance will be given where appropriate. Applications with a full c.v. should be sent to: M. A. Plummer, Personnel Manager, Woolwich Equitable Building Society, Equitable House, Woolwich, London SE18 6AB.

Applications are welcome from both men and women.



## WIGGIN AND CO

A SPECIALIST PRACTICE IN THE COTSWOLDS

Wiggin and Co is a specialist firm of Solicitors with a strong international emphasis. We are seeking TWO solicitors:

- One to assist in the area of private client financial planning.
- One to assist in the expanding area of company and commercial work undertaken by the firm.

The successful applicants will have had relevant experience, preferably in the City, and will be looking to continue their professional life in a modern office environment where the location has proved to be so far to the specialist nature of the firm's practice.

Salary at or above London rates. Apply in writing in the first instance to:

T. W. Osborne, Wiggin and Co, The Quadrangle, Imperial Square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1YX. Tel: 0242 519111.

## MESSRS. WILLIAM CHARLES CROCKER

Wish to appoint an assistant to one of their Commercial partners. A varied work load is involved for clients in the Lloyd's market, and outside the insurance field. A competitive salary is payable according to experience. Solicitors with up to 2 years qualified experience should apply with full CV to:

R D HUDSON,  
NEW MERCURY HOUSE,  
81-82 FARRINGTON STREET,  
LONDON, EC4A 4BT,  
or, for further details, phone 01 353 0311.

## Decide the Question

Putting Criminal Advocacy into Action

For the ambitious young lawyer, few opportunities present a broader or more challenging caseload in criminal advocacy than the new Crown Prosecution Service.

The Crown Prosecutors will review charges brought by the police, decide whether court proceedings are warranted and, if so, normally conduct the case for the prosecution. Your skill and judgment will be instrumental in ensuring that the Service successfully provides a consistent criminal justice system throughout England. Vacancies are currently available in the London area for Crown Prosecutors and Senior Crown Prosecutors. Salary: (under review) as Senior Crown

Prosecutor \$13,505-£18,350; as Crown Prosecutor \$10,500-£15,000. The posts will attract London Weighting as follows: Inner \$1365, Intermediate \$765, Outer \$545. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 May 1986) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencor Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/3/842.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer



Dept of Law and Administration  
The Legal Division of this large multi-racial London Borough is looking for new staff to meet an increasing workload. Local Government experience is not a pre-requisite.

## ASSISTANT SOLICITORS (2) Ref A/412

PO1 (B)  
Salary £11,850 - £12,885 p.a. plus £1,138 L.W. and Supplements.

Two opportunities to join a dynamic team of solicitors who between them handle the varied legal workload of the Council. Applicants should have some litigation experience, preferably but not necessarily post-graduate. The posts will cover such areas as Planning, Housing, Traffic Management and Contracts and offer valuable experience related to Courts, Tribunals and inquiries, all in a busy London Borough.

## SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANTS (2) Ref A/414

Scale 6  
Salary £8,979 to £9,591 pa plus £1,138 L.W. and Supplements.

Two experienced Legal Assistants are sought, one each in the CONVEYANCING and COMMON LAW (everything else) sections. Successful applicants will undertake the more complex work of these sections and have some supervisory responsibility and accordingly should be Associates or Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives or have some other comparable qualification.

## LEGAL ASSISTANTS (2) Ref A/376

Scale 4.  
Salary £6,900 to £7,713 pa plus £1,138 L.W. and Supplements.

Three vacancies exist for legal assistants, two in the CONVEYANCING section and one in the COMMON LAW section. Both the former require experience of conducting registered conveyancing and other conveyancing matters, perhaps under supervision; one of the posts will be primarily engaged on Right to Buy work. The Common Law post requires some experience of litigation and knowledge of court procedures. Applicants may be studying to be Associates of ILEX or similar qualification but this is not essential. They should however have a minimum of 3 'O' levels or BTEC or other equivalent.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division Room 1 Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 8ER returnable 3rd May telephone 01 908 0371 (24 hours Answerphone service). Reference numbers must be quoted.



## Assistant Legal Executive

There is a vacancy for an Assistant Legal Executive in the Medical-Legal Section of ICI's Legal Department at its Millbank Headquarters. The work of the Section includes industrial disease litigation. The successful applicant will be required to assist the section's lawyers in this work. Candidates, who should be in their mid-thirties, will be Associates/ Members or Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives and

have good personal injury litigation experience. An attractive salary and benefits will be offered. Please apply with full cv to: Mrs Linda Kennedy, Personnel Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, SW1P 3JF. (Tel: 01-834 4444).



## THE BANKING OMBUDSMAN

Citadel House, 5/11 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BB

Requires a SENIOR LEGAL OFFICER to rank as No 2 in the legal staffing of this consumer service. Salary guide: £20,000+, dependant on experience.

The successful candidate will:

- Be likely to be in the 30 - 50 age group and already earning over £15,000.
- View the post as a medium to long term career appointment.
- Be competent to take executive responsibility for the day to day legal work of the Office during temporary absences of the Ombudsman.

Ideally he/she will already have substantial practising experience in retail banking law and practice; but substantial practice experience in another civil field related to our operational function might be acceptable if coupled with willingness to acquire banking law expertise rapidly and, in part at least, in own time.

Acute but sympathetic diagnostic skill in the legal analysis of written complaints - often complex, and by no-layers - is indispensable.

Applications in writing, with CV and marked 'Ref OBO/SLO/IEJ' to the Banking Ombudsman as above.

This is a separate vacancy from that recently advertised for Legal Assistant. Applicants for that vacancy who have been notified that they would be reconsidered if a more senior vacancy arose need not submit a fresh application.

## TEACHER STERN SELBY

of  
37/41 Bedford Row,  
London WC1R 4JH  
Telephone 242 3191

## REQUIRE TWO YOUNG SOLICITORS

for their expanding Commercial Litigation and Company & Commercial Departments.

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Further details and application form can be obtained from the Personnel Office, Town Hall, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0SH; alternatively telephone Reigate 22580, (24 hour answering service). Applicants wishing to discuss the post are welcome to telephone the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Mr C. T. Pollard, on Reigate 43477 Ext. 133. Closing date 22nd April 1986.



Borough of Reigate & Banstead

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## D. J. FREEMAN & CO.

Solicitors

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London Borough

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Details 01-499 9274 Steve Mills (Rec Case)

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Salary up to £15,000, plus company car after six months.

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Application form and job description may be obtained from Regional Personnel Division, Thrift House, Colington Avenue, Exchill-on-Sea, East Sussex. Telephone: (0424) 222555 extension 3147.

Closing date: 24th April 1986. Ref: 680.



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Butterworths, the leading legal publishers, have a vacancy for a sub-editor in their Lexis Editorial Department. Previous editorial experience is not necessary, but applicants should have sound legal knowledge, common sense, adaptability and the ability to work methodically and with accuracy. A law degree and/or legal professional qualification is required. Starting salary up to c.£10,000. Terms and conditions in accordance with NUJ agreements.

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RACING: McCORMACK CAN WIN AYR RACE FOR THIRD TIME

Quel Esprit on the Horage trail

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

When he eventually retires Matt McCormack, the Sparshot trainer, will have good reason to remember the Hillhouse Stakes at Ayr, regardless of whether he wins it again today with Quel Esprit. For it was this race which helped to provide him with a secure financial base in the spring of 1982 when, by his own admission, he was going badly.

He had in his care a sharp-looking colt by Fumble Wind, who had already begun to show above average ability at home. So with this knowledge, McCormack staked his all on a crack at this race in the hope that not many in Scotland would know about the horse's activities on the downs near Wantage.

The colt was called Horage and the happy end to the tale was that McCormack was able to average 6-1 to his money on a horse who was destined to win his next eight races, a record that includes the Hicote Club, who started at only 6-4.

However, in the belief that a short-priced winner is better than a long-priced loser, Quel Esprit is napped to follow his fluent four-lengths Doncaster win with a second success at the expense of Gallic Times, who caused a surprise at Newcastle on Easter Monday when he upset the odds on another unbeaten two-year-old, Bluemede, who had already scored at both Doncaster and Catterick. Clearly, Gallic Times will be no pushover.

John Wilson, the local trainer, who must have had the thrill of a lifetime at Aintree on Saturday watching his first...



Baiser Volé (above) attempts to emulate Ma Biche when she tackles the seven-furlong Prix Imprudence at Maisons-Laffitte today (Our French Racing Correspondent writes). Ma Biche won this event for Criquelette Head before going on to land the 1,000 Guineas and her trainer hopes that Baiser Volé, the top-rated French two-year-old last season, will follow her example.

Baiser Volé won the Prix de la Salamandre narrowly from Regal State and Bold Arrange-

ment on her final appearance of 1985. River Dancer, a runner today, was a close fourth then when in season. Rose Of The Sea was a good third to Embla in the Tattersalls Cheveley Park Stakes and could be a danger to all.

POINT-TO-POINT Llewellyn scoops treble chance to bustle up leaders

By Brian Beel

Mike Felton started well by winning on Redemans at the Royal Artillery on Saturday, but that was the extent of his success on an afternoon that was expected to be something of a benefit for him. In the maiden, 4.30 he was led by Anthony Torsy on Ruby Flame and then things progressively deteriorated with a third, a fourth and a fall from his other three rides.

The most impressive winner of the meeting was Dick Hill's Crozman on his seasonal debut. Held up by a virus, he had been back in training for only a fortnight, but nevertheless, under Robert Almer's hard driving, he spotted away from Harry Storm.

Jenny Pidgeon drew a blank when her only mount there, Random Leg, found nothing when asked to challenge the all-the-way leader, Alison Dare, on Dawn Street.

With Peter Greenall falling in the maiden and being beaten on Robson by Tanker in the open race, it was left to Pearl Fisher for John Francombe in the Oval Maiden Stakes. Blinkered first time.

At the Southwell, Simon Andrews kept in contention by winning on Golden Casino, while at the Laingby John Llewellyn seized the lead by riding a treble for the second successive Saturday. The Welsh champion qualified Fizec, as expected for the Audi final and also won on Taf and Ratochku.

RUGBY UNION Divisional concept under new attack

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The executive committee of the Rugby Football Union will meet on Friday to discuss the latest proposals by their counterparts sub-committee for a revised club structure. It is likely that, beneath the existing national merit tables A, B, and C, two new tables will be mooted on a North-South basis and beneath them, four divisional tables. Each division could then work out its own sub-structure according to its size and number of clubs.

Such a proposal indicates how important the divisions are in terms of the future organization of the English game. The role of the constituent body is changing and while it still has an obvious place in the game, it should not be at the expense of the divisional game.

At a time when the home countries are struggling to stay in touch with rising standards in France and the Southern Hemisphere, I would not have thought there was room for argument that the face of the individual game needs to be changed.

Ulster's mystery tour

By George Ace

The tour opens with a game against the Italian Barbarians in Milan on Saturday. The tour opens with a game against the Italian Barbarians in Milan on Saturday. The tour opens with a game against the Italian Barbarians in Milan on Saturday.

BASKETBALL Wood finally proving a prediction wrong

By Nicholas Harling

For a man who was told by his predecessor that he would never win another game as coach of Birmingham on Sunday, Colin Wood has not done a bad job. His current record is two cup finals, the second of which Birmingham will play at Gateshead tomorrow when the much-maligned British Masters tournament reaches its conclusion.

Had Birmingham heeded the advice of Art Ross, who was their coach before a severe chest infection forced him to return home to Florida two months ago, Wood, his assistant, would have been the last man to take over the coaching. The outspoken American has probably picked himself out of any chance of returning, but contrary to his opinion, Birmingham do seem to have a worthy successor in the 37-year-old physical education teacher from Tamworth.

Wood, who was in charge of the club last season when another American, Steve Salvo, walked out three days before the start of the campaign, gained his most spectacular victory yet on Saturday when Bullets beat Team Potycek Kingston to gain unexpected revenge for their 17-point defeat in the final of the national championship play-offs.

Birmingham's 105-99 victory puts them in the final with Murray International Metals Edinburgh, the crack Scots. The two clubs have never met before. However, Hays and Donaldson were chiefly responsible for the eclipse of Kingston, now showing the fatigue of a long hard, albeit otherwise successful season. Kingston

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Table listing various sports fixtures including Football, Rugby Union, and Basketball with details of teams, times, and venues.

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 2.0 OLD TRAFFORD MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O; £321.50; 11 runners).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 2.0 Take Effect, 2.30 Pearl Run, 3.0 Kedron, 3.30 D'O'r's Gem, 4.0 Pearl Fisher, 4.30 Fair Atlanta.

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 2.30 TRENT BRIDGE HANDICAP (£1,500; 2m 20 (15)).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 2.15 ROAD SHOW NOVICE HURDLE (£743; 2m) (18 runners).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 2.45 SPRING NOVICE CHASE (£1,233; 3m 600y) (10).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 3.0 NEADLEING EBF STAKES (3-Y-O; £2,460; 6) (5).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 3.30 TAVERN SELLING STAKES (3-Y-O; £687; 1m 20) (8).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 4.0 OVAL MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O; C & G; £1,272; 1m 20) (14).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 4.30 LORDS HANDICAP (3-Y-O; £1,450; 1m 50y) (14).

NOTTINGHAM

Going good to soft. Draw: 55-67, high numbers slightly favoured. 5.15 ROAD SHOW NOVICE HURDLE (£743; 2m) (18 runners).

AYR

Going good to soft (first 3 races); soft (last 3). Draw: low numbers best. 2.0 CASTLEHILL APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,297; 1m 20) (12 runners).

AYR

Going good to soft (first 3 races); soft (last 3). Draw: low numbers best. 2.30 AUCHANS MAIDEN STAKES (E598; 1m) (5).

AYR

Going good to soft (first 3 races); soft (last 3). Draw: low numbers best. 3.0 COOHAM HANDICAP (£2,169; 1m 50) (10).

AYR

Going good to soft (first 3 races); soft (last 3). Draw: low numbers best. 3.30 LAMLAISH SELLING STAKES (E988; 6) (13).

AYR

Going good to soft (first 3 races); soft (last 3). Draw: low numbers best. 4.0 HILLHOUSE STAKES (2-Y-O; E958; 5) (4).

FOLKESTONE

Going heavy. 4.30 (1m 20). 1. MISS SUNDAY SPORT (P Cook; 5-1). 2. Royal Salute (A McKeown; 6-1).

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FOOTBALL

Southampton facing a test of character after double setback

Southampton, still reeling from the double blow of being knocked out of the FA Cup by Liverpool and losing centre half Mark Wright with a broken leg, tonight meet West Ham at Upton Park and the duo most likely to gain from Wright's misfortune.

had a lot of problems - the Sweden affair and being cast into the spotlight with England, as well as a broken jaw last season. But he's shown great character and I'm sure he will come through this."

er, also faces a tough task to lift his team, beaten by Everton in the other FA Cup semi-final, for tonight's match against QPR at Hillsborough.

The goals of Atkinson's latest signing

Dreamer with his feet on the ground

Most boys in the crowd at Old Trafford dream of one day leading Manchester United's side. For the most part, they will remain a dream, but for Peter Davenport, recently transferred from Nottingham Forest, his boyhood fantasy has been fulfilled.



Davenport: romantic story invited him for a trial. Subsequently, they signed him.

It is a romantic story for the player who as a youngster was thrilled by the sight of Law, Best, and Charlton, but the reality makes his situation less than completely enviable. The responsibility of leading United's attack, which has fallen on his slim shoulders, has recently proved a heavy burden for home-produced players and expensive purchases alike in the attempt to satisfy a desperate hunger for the goals which would bring United the league championship.

Garry Birtles and Alan Brazil, both very talented players, had a miserable time at Old Trafford while Joe Jordan and Frank Stapleton also looked less formidable in United's colours than they had done at their previous clubs.

That insight apparently does not appeal to Ron Atkinson, Davenport, his latest purchase, who had watched Birtles's stumbling efforts at Old Trafford as a supporter before joining him as a player at Nottingham Forest, is only too aware of the precedents. Like Birtles, he entered the professional game late and he says that all he can do at the moment "is to play the way I did at Forest: it takes time to build up understanding". However, time is at a premium.

The move to Manchester United, considered to be the most new three-year contract with Nottingham Forest, was the latest twist in the eventual career of the forward. Almost exactly five years ago, Davenport, aged 15, was recruited by the system when he was an amateur forams, and his chance of becoming a professional footballer seemed to have gone. Yet his goal-scoring feats for Cannock Laine, a supporter before joining him as a player at Nottingham Forest, who had initially rejected him, but then thought better of it and

Brentwood deserve final place

By George Chesterton

Old Cartusians ..... 0 Old Brentwoods ..... 2

Old Brentwoods, with a goal in each half, deserved their success at Charterhouse on Saturday in the Arthur Dunn Cup semi-final replay.

It is a match played under conditions of alternating sleet and sunshine. Brentwood had the better of the play in midfield and took the lead after 15 minutes. Ellis, the Charterhouse captain, could only parry a hard shot from Lockhart, and Doran, the game's outstanding player, made no mistake from the rebound.

For Charterhouse, Andrews did sterling work in defence and Adomakoh, until he pulled a hamstring 15 minutes from time, looked fast and threatening. But it was Brentwood who again got the breakthrough, the second goal coming 10 minutes into the second half when Needham pounced onto a loose ball and confidently placed it past Ellis.

Old Brentwoods, who last won the cup in 1973, meet Old Chelmschians in the final on Saturday at Dulwich Hamlet ground.

GOLF: WHERE THE BEST FIND THEMSELVES UP THE CREEK



Shooting for the stars and his American stripes: Sandy Lyle finds himself in a sandy spot before winning the Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina. Report, page 40

Thirteenth looms large in tale of Masters disasters

Bernhard Langer won the United States Masters a year ago in the manner of a genuine champion. Yet as he prepares to start his defence at Augusta, Georgia tomorrow last year's event is still regarded by some observers as the one Curtis Strange will not be allowed to forget his catastrophic misfortune. Masters disasters are an integral part of the history of the tournament which was started in 1934 when the legendary Bobby Jones realized his dream to play his own tournament on his own course.

question," Strange said. "It wasn't the decision that he made, it was the way I hit the shot." Strange will not be allowed to forget his catastrophic misfortune. Masters disasters are an integral part of the history of the tournament which was started in 1934 when the legendary Bobby Jones realized his dream to play his own tournament on his own course.

Player benefited again in 1978. The South African found an astonishing final round of 64 to come from eight strokes behind. But Herbert Green missed from three feet on the last green to tie. The following year Ed Sneed took three putts at the 16th, missed from 2 1/2 feet at the 17th, and failed from five feet at the 18th. He lost to Fuzzy Zsellig in a play-off.

Words can never dilute the pain

Byron Nelson scored a birdie at the 17th and an eagle at the 13th, thereby gaining six strokes. Nelson won and Galdahl was runner-up. Two years later Galdahl was compensated by winning the Masters.

REAL TENNIS

Britain defeated Australia 4-3 in the Davis Cup world tournament team event at Leamington Spa on Sunday when Alan Lovell and Mick Dean, the amateur doubles champions, won the deciding doubles.

Champions victorious in decider

Chris Ronaldson, the world champion, gave Britain the lead by beating Graham Hyland, a former United States Open champion, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3. But Australia equalized when Jonathan Howell lost 2-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1.

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL RESULTS

Table of European football results including matches like Celtic vs Rangers, Arsenal vs Tottenham, etc.

POOLS FORECAST by Paul Newman

Table with columns for First Division, Second Division, and Fourth Division, listing teams and predicted winners.

Rowell out

Sarah Rowell, who set a British women's best time in the London marathon last year, has withdrawn from this year's race on Sunday week.

YACHTING

Paragon rises to a French challenge

By Barry Pickthall

The sparkling performance of Paragon, the 60-foot British trimaran skippered by Mike Whipp, in winning three of last weekend's four multi-hull grand prix races outright at the La Trinité, France, is proving to be something of an embarrassment to French race organisers - who plan to stage a two-handed Transatlantic race from Rouen to New York next month to rival Britain's own two-star race from Plymouth to Newport.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Thackray's good news

By Keith Macklin

The injury to Rick Thackray, the Warrington winger, may not be as serious as was first thought. Thackray was carried off in the match against Dewsbury, which Warrington won 52-0, and it was feared that he had broken his leg. However, an initial examination has not revealed a fracture and Thackray is to have a further examination today.

FOR THE RECORD

Table of sports records including Football, Basketball, Rugby Union, and Motor Cycling.

ATHLETICS

LEADING 100 METRE: J. P. Devine-Hale (Canberra), 16.1; 2. E. Harbridge (Canberra), 16.2; 3. P. O'Brien (Gold Coast), 16.3.

BOWLS

DARLINGTON: McCarthy and Stone lead club championship. Dewey Capt. Senior Club Championship (Dunbarton) 75; North Warriston (North Ayr) 75; West Warriston 106; Longwood 85.

CYCLING

TOUR OF FLANDERS (171 miles): J. A. Vandenberghe (Belgium) 4:29.1; 2. J. Van den Brande (Belgium) 4:30.0; 3. A. De Wolf (Belgium) 4:30.5.

ETON FIVES

ST PAUL'S, BARNES: National schools championship. Barnes (Barnes) 5-0; 2. St Paul's (Barnes) 4-1; 3. St Paul's (Barnes) 3-2; 4. St Paul's (Barnes) 2-1; 5. St Paul's (Barnes) 1-0.

RIFLE SHOOTING

BRISTOL: British Rifle Rifle Club 300 metre. 1. M. J. Sibley (Bristol) 591; 2. M. J. Sibley (Bristol) 587; 3. M. J. Sibley (Bristol) 583.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Table of entertainment listings including Theatres, Art Galleries, Exhibitions, and Cinemas.

Canadian pirates steal the honours

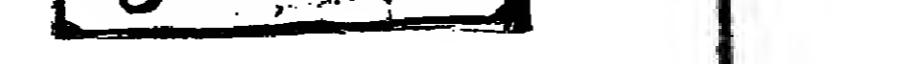
Having established last weekend's six teams qualified for the play-offs, this weekend's matches in the premier division of the Heineken League served to determine how they will be divided. The six will play in two groups with Durham, Wigan and Efc to group A and Murraysfield, Dundee and Nottingham in group B. The top two in each group will progress to Wembley for the championship.

ICE HOCKEY

RESULTS: Premier Division: Dundee 1, Peterborough 1; Dundee 1, Peterborough 1.

Rowell out

Sarah Rowell, who set a British women's best time in the London marathon last year, has withdrawn from this year's race on Sunday week.





# Carr attempts to defuse Gooch row

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Port of Spain, Trinidad

Mr Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), spent yesterday morning here closed with Tony Brown, manager of the England team, discussing Graham Gooch's reluctance to go to Antigua tomorrow. At different times they were joined by Gooch himself and David Gower, captain of the side.

Gooch has an obsession he is determined to exorcise. There are three points he is wanting to make concerning Mr Lester Bird, the Foreign Minister of Antigua. They are that Mr Bird did not force an apology out of him concerning his visit to South Africa in 1982, that he does not regret the circumstances in which he went to South Africa with the rebel side, as Mr Bird has said; and that although he has no intention of "seeking any similar opportunity to play cricket in South Africa," this does not mean that he intends never to go there again. If, on these counts, he is refused permission to put the record straight, he is saying that he will not return to Antigua.

Whether in the end his stand, based on obscurity or principle according to how you look at it, will jeopardize his Test future remains to be seen. To some extent the TCCB are themselves respon-

sible for the dilemma, having put words into Gooch's mouth last summer which he would rather not have spoken. They probably regret that now, as Gooch may "ell regret his decision to m... the tour.

Ian Botham, meanwhile, is having nothing to say about further allegations concerning his private habits, nor is Mr Brown other than to confirm that the TCCB will be looking into recent charges of drug taking. Already the Board must be wondering whether for the last four or five years they have had the wool pulled over their eyes. In 1984, when they investigated charges of drug taking made against Bob Willis's side on their return from New Zealand and Pakistan, my impression was that if the truth was bad they would rather not believe it.

Being larger than life, Botham attracts strong feelings, both of awe and outrage. Some of the things written about him on this tour have been enough to drive anyone to drugs. But the TCCB would be on dangerous ground if, now, they were to suspend him on the strength of a sleazy campaign. After their investigations two years ago they stated that they had found "no evidence of any off-the-field behaviour which ad-

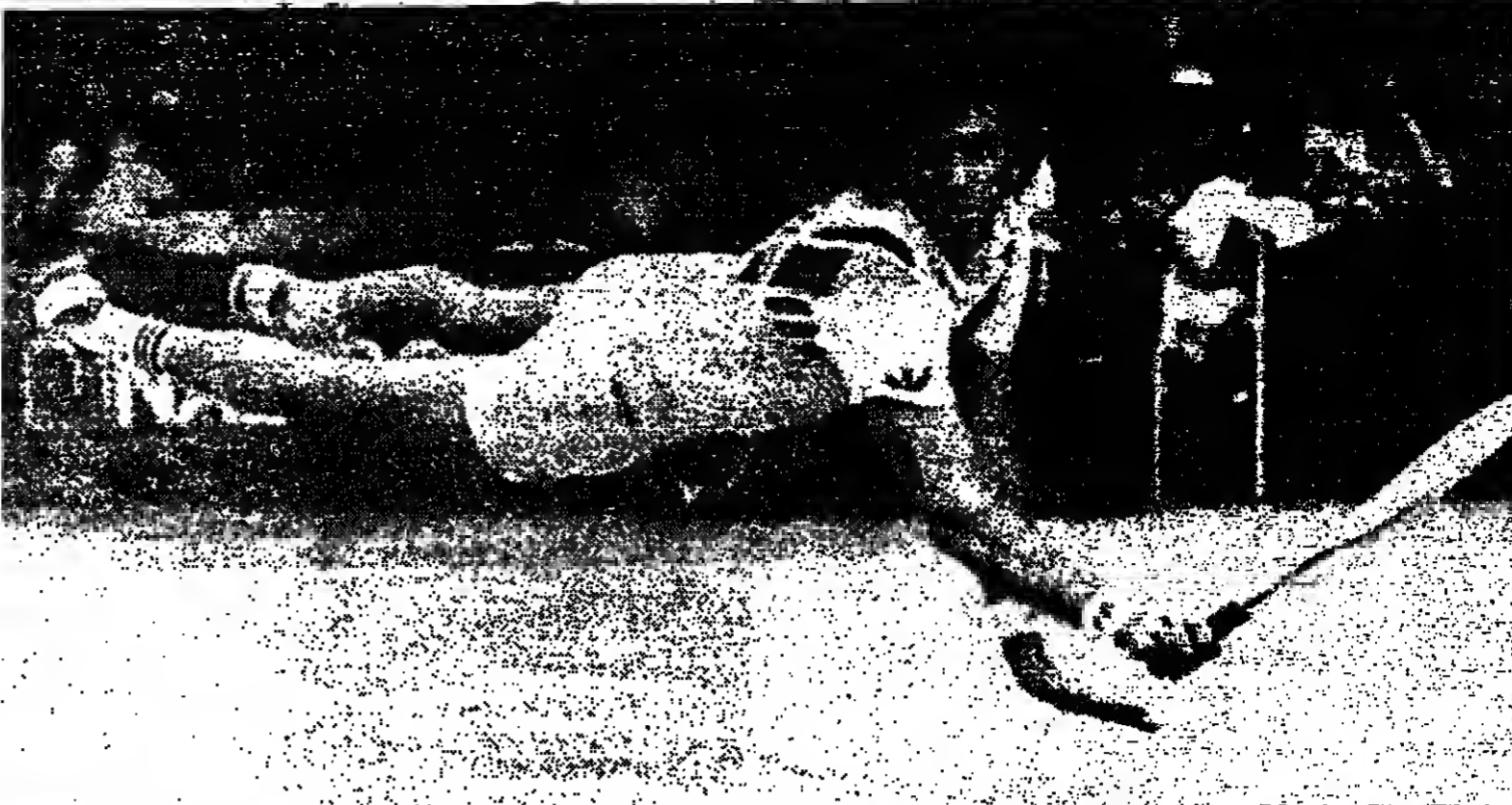
## Master steerer

Colombo (Reuters) — A captain's innings of 68 by Javed Miandad steered Pakistan to a thrilling four-wicket victory over New Zealand and won in a three-nation limited-overs cricket tournament yesterday. Set a target of 214 in 42 overs, Pakistan scored 217 for six to win with eight balls to spare in the final match of the competition. They were declared winners because of a higher run rate than New Zealand and hosts Sri Lanka after each side had won and lost a match.

Miandad, captain in the absence of the injured Imran Khan, who has a leg muscle strain, played impeccably after Mudassar Nazir and Mohsin Khan, the openers, had both departed with only 42 runs on the board. Miandad hit five fours and when he went, bowled by Manin Snedden, Pakistan were 173 for five and within sight of victory.

Mansoor Elahi, the all-rounder, slammed two sixes off Snedden in the 39th over before being caught by Martin Crowe at backward square leg for 27 off the New Zealander's next over to leave Pakistan 206 for six.

SCORES: New Zealand: 214 for 8 (M D Crowe 75, J J Crowe 42, Kamal 4 for 47); Pakistan: 217 for 6 (Javed Miandad 68, Salim Malik 32, Snedden 2 for 56); Pakistan won by 4 wickets.



Floating on air: Kevin Curran takes off on his way to beating his fellow American Tim Wilkison in the final of the WCT championships in Atlanta

# Expert cooks waiting for hire

Ken Fletcher and Frew McMillan won a combined total of 22 doubles championships in grand slam tournaments, with such partners as Roy Emerson, John Newcombe, Bob Hewitt, Margaret Court and Betty Stove. Both have homes in England and have reached ages at which their future lies in coaching, club management, or related roles. In the first of two articles discussing what they did and what they learned, Rex Bellamy, our Tennis Correspondent, explains the dilemma they pose for the Lawn Tennis Association.

When it comes to benefiting from the proximity of so much expertise, the LTA has a two-part problem. Two former British Davis Cup players, Mark Cox and Richard Lewis, are already working with the LTA. Two more, Roger Taylor and Buster Mottram, are free to expand their coaching programme in Britain and would be especially effective, Hutchins considers, in working with national players on an individual basis. Would more cooks spoil the broth, or improve it?

The other half of the LTA problem is how much they could afford to pay Fletcher and McMillan (and how often) without insulting Cox and Lewis, Taylor and Mottram. One-time international celebrities who move on from playing to coaching tend to ask £1,000 or more for a week's work. Whether they should be accepted at their own valuation is an open question. Great players do not automatically make great coaches.

I am discussing with Ian Peacock the whole question of hiring international players," Hutchins says, "but I would like to get Mark, Richard, Roger and Buster involved before anybody else. I am negotiating with Mark and Richard and I am also talking to Roger and Buster. I prefer someone we can get on a

consistent basis. We already have a big coaching staff and there is a string of British players I would like to use more. There is no reason why I can't use Frew or 'Fletch', but the finance needs to be settled."

## Sweden importing foreign coaches

The LTA will be in no position to assert that Fletcher and McMillan are too expensive until offers have been made to them — and rejected. The size of any such offers would presumably be conditioned by the terms agreed with Cox, Lewis, Taylor and Mottram. One possible role for Fletcher and McMillan could lie in week-long doubles "camps" at the Bisham Abbey national training centre, where they could complement the work of the regular coaching corps. Sweden provides a parallel by occasionally importing coaches. The convenient difference in the cases of Fletcher and McMillan is that there is no need for Britain to import them. For much of the year they live down the M4. And both, so to speak, became English by marriage.

Fletcher, aged 45, first went on tour in 1959. The company of such players as Emerson, Rod Laver and Neale Fraser

was good for his tennis but bad for his Davis Cup prospects. In 1964 the five leading Australian "amateurs" had a row with their national association. Fletcher later emigrated to Hong Kong (where he had close family friends), Bob Hewitt to South Africa, and Martin Mulligan to Italy.

From 1966 to 1981 McMillan shared 10 doubles titles — five men's and five mixed — in grand slam championships and made six other appearances in mixed finals. In December, 1966, he joined Hewitt for an unbeaten run of more than 50 matches. They did not lose a set — and McMillan did not lose a service game — at Wimbledon in 1967, where McMillan became the first player born in South Africa to share the men's doubles title.

McMillan played Davis Cup tennis from 1963 to 1978, winning his only two singles matches and accumulating a 22-5 record in doubles. With Hewitt, he played 16 Davis Cup doubles and lost only one; coincidentally, that was in McMillan's adopted home city, Bristol, where Cnr and Peter Curtis frustrated the South African pair in 1969.

## Good year

Warwickshire made a record profit of £39,015 last year, with income exceeding £1 million for the first time. The annual report reveals that the club have spent £50,000 over the last two years in developing Edgbaston as a Test centre.

## ATHLETICS: BRITISH ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED FOR STANCE ON DRUGS

The further banings of Ludmila Andonova of Bulgaria, Zdenka Silhava of Czechoslovakia and the recently-reinstated Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union, all world record-holders, is only an indication of the incidence of drug-taking among top international athletes. As Sir Arthur reiterated yesterday, "those detected in competition are either careless or ill advised." It is widely known that competitive aid from drugs is maintained after the traces in the body can be detected. Hence the instigation by the BAAB of the random out-of-season testing.

## GOLF: BRITISH PLAYER SHOWS UNIQUE INGREDIENT IN US

Two years before he won the Open Championship some of Sandy Lyle's closest friends found it hard to take him seriously. The trouble was that Lyle accepted defeat with such ease and grace that there seemed to be a dangerous chink in his competitive make-up.

## Random testing gets under way

The administration of Britain's athletes — some of whom, like Daley Thompson, Steve Cram, Sebastian Coe and Tessa Sanderson are among the most successful in the world, could soon find itself at loggerheads with the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the world governing body for the sport. Perhaps surprisingly to some people who see athletics currently moving rather problematically from an amateur to a professional era, the issue is not money. It is drugs.

## Lyle the master eyes Masters

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## Ray's day ends on a high pitch

David Ray, winner of the Lowndes Lambert PGA under-25 championship two years ago, the last time it was held, made long strides towards achieving the same distinction at Sunningdale yesterday (John Hennessy writes).

## England in top form

England completed six victories on the third day of the European Championships here in Prague yesterday, with promotion back to category one at the first attempt assured if they beat either Italy or Denmark this morning.

## Sibson's new foe

Tony Sibson, the Commonwealth middleweight champion, has a new opponent for his contest at the Royal Theatre, London, on April 16. Sibson will face Luis Rivera, a top-ranked American from Miami. If he is successful Sibson has the prospect of meeting Roberto Duran, the former world welterweight champion, later this year.

## Wall too far

Peter Wall, the former Liverpool player who is coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, has been fined £7,000 and suspended for four matches for incidents in a game against the St Louis Steamers. He was fined for striking an official with a missile, for instructing his players not to challenge their opponents and for communicating with them after being ejected from the game.

## Cup referee

Alan Robinson will referee the FA Cup final between Liverpool and Everton at Wembley on May 10. Robinson, aged 47, was in charge when the two clubs met in the 1984 Milk Cup final, which ended in a goalless draw, and the replay at Maine Road, which Liverpool won 1-0.

## Cable bout

Jimmy Cable, the former British and European light-middleweight champion, will meet Cliff Gilpin, of Wolverhampton, at the Royal Theatre, London, next Wednesday. Cable remains unbeaten in the middleweight division and a win would put him in line for a meeting with Errol Christie.

## Table Tennis

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## Sport in Brief

### Wallace goes

Rangers yesterday announced that Jock Wallace, their manager, has left them "by mutual agreement" and that they have entered into negotiations with Sampdoria for the transfer of Graeme Souness, who is to be offered the post of player-manager.

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April 10 1986